

The
National

Wool Grower

Volume XLVIII FEBRUARY 1958 Number 2

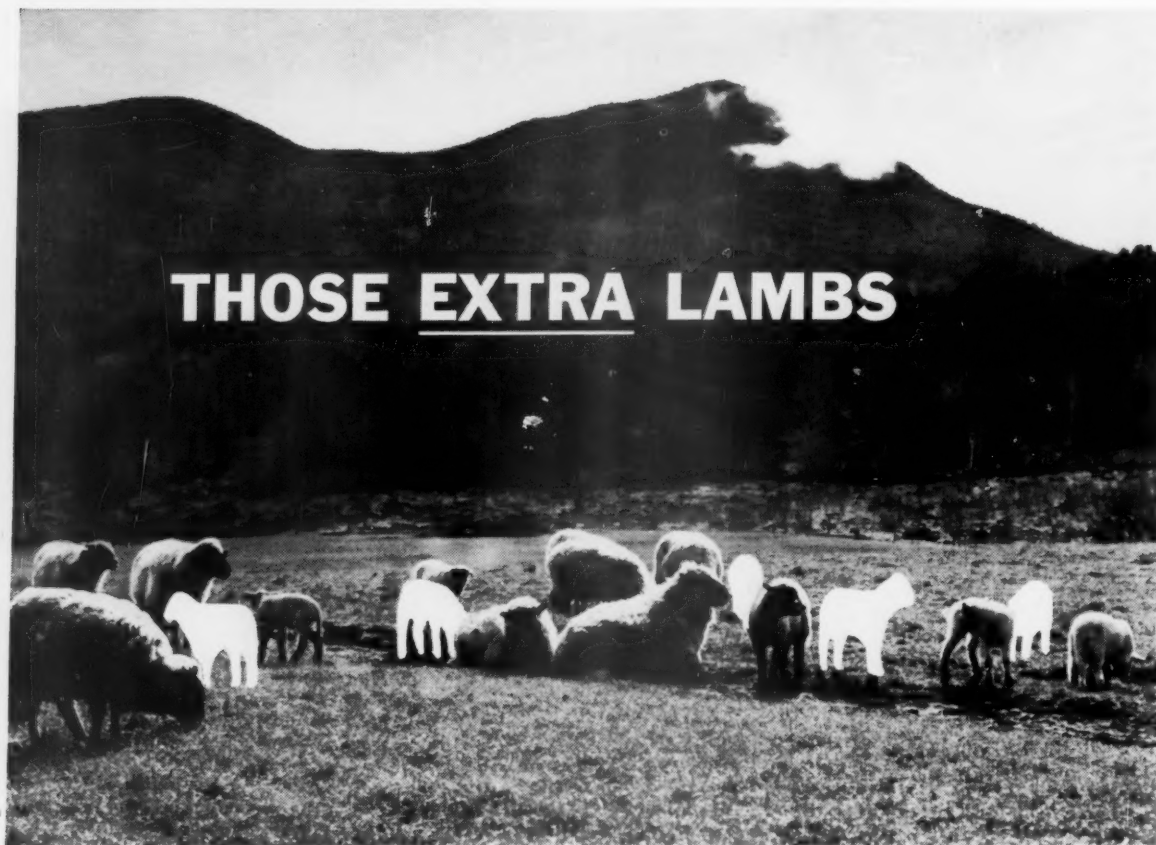
In this issue:

The story of the 93rd
Annual NWGA Convention



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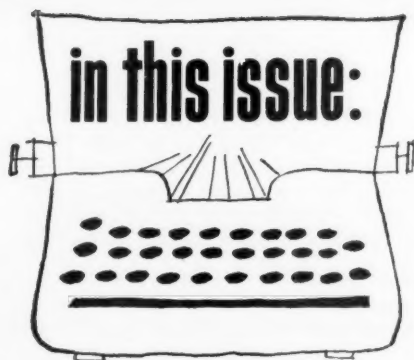
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NWGA ANNUAL CONVENTION:

Complete report of the recent convention of the National Wool Growers Association will be found in this issue. On page 7 the platform and program as adopted by the convention begins. Then on page 13 a summary of convention activities is reported. President Don Clyde's speech appears on page 20, and Senator Frank A. Barrett's speech begins on page 16. Results of the nationwide Make It Yourself With Wool sewing contest are listed on page 44, with photos of all State winners on accompanying pages.

STATE CONVENTION:

The final State convention of the season was held early in January by Utah. A report of this meeting is carried on page 28. Then, on page 32, you will read the speech Frederick P. Champ, noted Utah businessman and banker, impressively delivered to the Utah convention. This speech aroused considerable comment on the burning question of grazing on National Forests. You'll want to read and study this speech.

NATIONAL WOOL ACT RENEWAL:

Concerted efforts are under way to get bills now before the Senate and the House of Representatives calling for extension of the National Wool Act passed. Several representatives of the sheep industry are presently in Washington, D. C.,

working diligently to get these bills passed. Read of these efforts on page 6.

SHEEP DISEASES:

This month's sheep disease article is the fourteenth of a

series and deals with coccidiosis. Read all the facts of this intestinal disease, brought on by a microscopic, one-celled parasite, in this issue, page 25.



LAMB PROMOTION NEWS

from American Sheep Producers Council

WHAT the sheepmen can expect from promotion and advertising programs on lamb and wool carried on by funds deducted from their incentive payments was shown in very convincing manner at the 93rd NWGA convention.

President G. N. Winder of the American Sheep Producers Council discussed the difficulty of informing individual sheepmen of the details of these programs. He urgently requested that they contact the men they select to represent them as delegates to the ASPC for information.

With the assistance of Mrs. Evadna Hammersley, director of ASPC's Consumer Service Division, Mr. Winder covered the lamb promotion work of the ASPC. Wool promotion and advertising efforts were handled by Max Schmitt, president of the Wool Bureau, Inc. (See separate story on this).

The need for lamb to capture its share of the "eating-out" meat purchases was highlighted by Mr. Winder in his introductory talk.

"Some 2½ billion dollars," Mr. Winder said, "is spent annually by eating houses for meat. Sixty percent of the meals served have meat as a main course. We have got to get five percent of that 60 percent, which would only mean three meals out of every 100 that have meat as a main course."

If that goal could be achieved, it would mean the consumption of five million lambs or better than one-fourth of our entire lamb production today, Mr. Winder reported.

With a very effective use of colored slides, Mrs. Hammersley showed how the ASPC is developing the market for the lesser lamb cuts.

Lamb prices, a recent study of the ASPC shows, have remained much

steadier during 1957 than in any previous year without promotion. Severe price breaks have been avoided in almost every part of the country. In 1956, lamb prices in Chicago varied from \$19.12 to a high of \$27.30, a difference of \$8.18 from the high and the low. In 1957, lamb prices in Chicago varied from a low of \$20.65 to \$25.25. This was a difference of only \$4.60, but the average lamb price in 1956 in Chicago was \$22.05 per hundredweight as against an average price of \$23.40 in 1957, a year in which there were no severe price breaks.

There is also good demand for lamb in the promotion cities. In Illinois, a larger retailer's lamb sales during the ASPC's promotion effort increased more than 39 percent. This retailer conducted a lamb sale in October and sold 13,185 pounds. Two months later, during the ASPC's advertising and promotion effort, his lamb sales skyrocketed to 18,425 pounds.

In Houston, the ASPC's newest promotion city, two leading retailers said they have had a 100 percent increase in lamb sales during the promotion program.

In Washington, D. C. a supermarket chain reports overall lamb sales for the year the best in its history.

In Baltimore, a packer says his lamb kill has tripled in the past six months. Also a larger Detroit packer reports lamb sales up 18 percent in 1957.

In February, the ASPC's lamb advertising and promotion will be continued in 11 markets—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Denver, Portland, Seattle and southern California.



THE COVER:

The smiling faces on this month's cover all have a reason to be happy. They are the winners in the 1957 National finals of the Make It Yourself With Wool sewing contest and the people who helped make the contest such a huge success. Cover personnel are (from left to right) Mrs. Joyce Johnson, winner of the grand champion award in the senior division from Salt Lake City; Mrs. Rudie Mick, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, co-sponsors with the Wool Bureau of the contest; Mr. G. M. Maddox, director of personnel and public relations of the F. W. Woolworth Company, Western States, whose company furnished transportation for all contestants to Phoenix; and Joy Ladawn Trout, grand champion winner in the junior division from Tolleson, Arizona.

The **NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**
is the official publication of the
National Wool Growers Association

February 1958

Volume XLVIII - Number 2

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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FEATURED

Wool Act Extension Efforts Intensify	6
Sheep Disease Information: Coccidiosis	25
Utah Convention Report	28
Grazing on National Forests	32

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Executive Committee Action	6
The 1958 Platform and Program	7
General Convention Report	13
Dr. S. W. McClure Re-elected Head of NWGA Company	15
Senator Barrett Tells of Need of Wool Act Extension	16
President Clyde's Convention Report Applauded as "Outstanding"	20
Treasurer's Report	24
American Wool Council Report	30
National Make It Yourself With Wool Winners Named	44

WOOL

January Wool Market	38
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CONTENTS

LAMB

Lamb Promotion News	1
Chicago Lamb Slaughtering Discontinued by Swift	27
January Lamb Market	41

MISCELLANEOUS

C. M. Bishop Is Honored at Convention	18
Cattlemen Elect Milburn	26
Sheep and Lambs on Feed	26

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

In This Issue	1
Research News	3
Cutting Chute	4
From State Presidents	31
Sheepmen's Calendar	34
From the Wool Bureau	37
The Auxiliaries	42
Around the Range Country	48
This Month's Quiz	52

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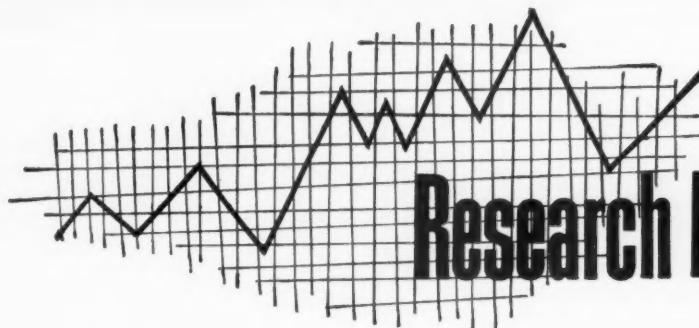
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Research News

Grasshoppers have been found on nearly 19 million acres of rangeland in 16 States in recent Federal-State surveys. The survey indicates that some 6 million acres in the Texas Panhandle should be watched closely next spring. Montana has almost 5 million acres in the same category, California more than 3 million, and eastern Colorado about 1½ million.

A new era in pest control was noted in 1957, the USDA reports. The by-products of atomic energy were put to use in this country in 1957 against the screwworm, a serious menace to livestock and wildlife. The year also registered an outstanding triumph in disease control. In 1957, for the first time since 1939, no case of vesicular exanthema was found in the U. S. In 1953-54, this dreaded swine disease was reported in 42 States. The long campaign by State and Federal specialists to eliminate sheep scabies in Louisiana and Mississippi was successfully completed in 1957.

Moisture conditions of the soil were much better in 1957 than in 1956. Reports from 274 counties covering about 245 million acres in 10 Great Plains States show that as of December 1, 1957, about 100,000 acres of land had been damaged by wind erosion in the Great Plains. This compares with 1,992,000 acres damaged in October and November of 1956.

New insecticides less toxic to warm-blooded animals than any now in general use have been discovered by USDA chemists at Beltsville, in their continuing search for insecticidal chemicals that leave no harmful residue. Results of limited toxicity tests with the new compounds and preliminary trials to determine their effectiveness as insecticides have justified application for a public service patent on these materials, USDA says. They are not yet available to the public.

The key to success in wintering animals is to start supplemental feeding before there is an apparent need for the additional feed. Severe weather and lack of nutritious forage may cause livestock losses, unless adequate sup-

plemental feed is provided, reports the National Cottonseed Products Association.

Marketing research for wool in 1957 has contributed to more efficient marketing, bigger markets, and better quality and less waste of these fibers, according to the USDA. Marketing researchers found that American women prefer wool to any other fiber for their spring, fall and winter suits and separate skirts. Practically all women had something good to say about wool, particularly about its wearability, warmth, and smart appearance. The study pointed out some directions research might take to improve the standing of natural fibers. For example, it indicated many women would like to be able to wash skirts and sweaters, and they would like wool garments pre-moth-proofed.

Australia produces more fine wool

The proportion of fine wool (60's quality and above) in the 1956-57 Australian wool clip was 76.7 percent compared with 74.5 percent of the 1955-56 clip, according to the Australian Wool Bureau.

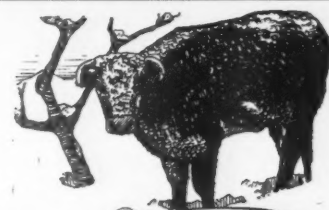
RUSSELL BROWN

Russell Brown, 51, of Vantage, Washington, a former vice president of the National Wool Growers Association, died of a heart attack, Monday, February 3, 1958. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, one son, and his brother Winston, who was a partner with him in the Brown Brothers livestock operation.

The entire sheep industry, which Russell Brown served so loyally and well, mourns his passing.



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Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin

letters to the editor—

The National Wool Grower
414 Crandall Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Gentlemen:

A bill has been sponsored by Senator Neuberger, Senator Humphrey, and Senator Kefauver which would outlaw the steel trap.

This law has been tried in many States before and has been repealed for the reason that the predatory animals increase and the game animals decrease. The game animals and birds are not only hunted by man, but the predators prey upon them 12 months of the year as well.

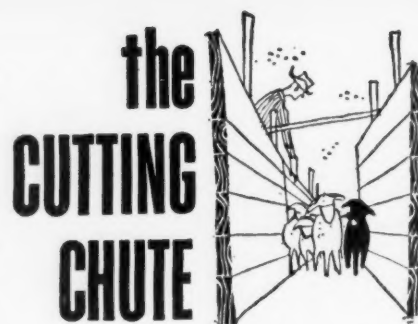
If these Senators had to sit up in a tree all night as my neighbors and I

have done to protect our flocks from bears, wolves and bobcats, they would see the situation in a different light. I can show anyone fox dens lined with feathers from game birds.

In the last session of the Minnesota Legislature the administration offered a bill which would outlaw the bounties on predatory animals. Eliminating these bounties is the wrong approach.

I would recommend to all farmers and sportsman groups to be particularly alerted to Senate Bill No. 2489. If this bill becomes a law, farmers' flocks, game birds and deer will suffer untold loss. The predator travels by night. How do these three men propose to catch these animals?

Yours very truly,
Earle S. Dickinson
Route #1
Bemidji, Minnesota



Meat imports up 24 percent

Imports of meat and meat products into the U. S. rose about 24 percent in the first three quarters of 1957 over the same period of 1956, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The reason given for the rather sharp increase is that the relative shortage of beef in the U. S. during 1957 increased prices and made it profitable for importers to bring in beef despite the 3-cents-per-pound import tariff.

Fellhauer named top stockman

Tony Fellhauer, Wyoming University extension livestock specialist, was named "Man of the Year in Livestock," on January 15 during the National Western Stock Show in Denver. The annual award is presented by the **Record Stockman**, weekly livestock newspaper published in Denver.

The paper cited Fellhauer for his 30 years of "devoted service to the Wyoming livestock industry; for his development of sheep and cattle sales; and for his success in blending experiment station developments with practical research application to the benefit of the livestock industry."

Trend is toward woolens

American men are now favoring woolen cloth rather than worsted. In men's wear wool fabrics weighing less than nine ounces to the yard, woolens accounted for 54 percent of 1957 production in the U. S., compared with only 24 percent in 1956, reports the Wool Bureau. The share of worsteds in the nine-ounce weight range declined from 76 percent in 1956 to 46 percent in 1957.

Another significant change occurred in the output of fabrics in 13-to 16-ounce weights. Here woolens increased from 44 percent of output in 1956 to 60 percent in 1957. The trend toward woolens has been evident since 1955.

A SPECIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF INTEREST TO WOOL GROWERS

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They work on sheep, too

Leave it to the Navy when it comes to shearing excited sheep. Due to naval ingenuity, performed by hospital corpsman first class Thomas Ronald, it now requires only one man to shear the sheep that formerly took five men. Where do the sheep come from? The Great Lakes Illinois Naval hospital where research is being conducted with the sheep for respiratory diseases. The answer to calming the sheep down so inexperienced sailors can shear them? What else? Tranquilizers, of course.

Caterpillars plague Australia

Caterpillar plagues in Victoria, Australia, are spreading havoc over hundreds of square miles of sheep pastures and dairy farms. Twenty aircraft are spraying the worst infected area. About 28 miles from Melbourne the caterpillar hordes delayed a Diesel passenger train, and the crew had to walk ahead for about two miles, scattering sand on the rails.

Sam Guard sells Gazette

The **Breeder's Gazette**, owned and edited by Samuel R. Guard for the past 29 years, has been sold to the American Agricultural Services, Inc., of Mount Vernon, Virginia. The new publisher is Lano Barron, president of the American Agricultural Services. Sam Guard will stay on the editorial staff as editor-in-chief.

Wyoming sheep go to Peru

Two prominent sheep ranchers in Peru have bought some of Wyoming's best Rambouillets, reports Ken Faulkner, Wyoming University extension livestock specialist. The lambs came from flocks owned by Thomas Pfister & Sons, Node, and E. B. Chatfield and Sons, Dr. Rodney I. Port, and Richard E. Snider, all of Sundance.

Wool upholstery—fit for a queen

Wool upholstery is fit for a queen—The Dutch Royal family recently ordered five American automobiles to be trimmed in 100 percent wool.

A special order for wool broadcloth also went to the Ford Motor Company for use in an auto to be delivered to a member of the Ford family as a Christmas present.

More hay than ever

Hay production set a new record high in 1957. There were more than 87 mil-

lion tons on hand as of January 1, according to the USDA's Crop Reporting Board. This was 18 percent more than the amount on hand January 1, 1957, and 23 percent above average for this date.

Union Pacific wins award

Union Pacific Railroad again has been awarded a "certificate of management excellency" by the American Institute of Management in a release of ratings for 1958. The award was granted on the basis of a systematic ten-point comparative study of the best managements in the United States and Canada.

ARS names administrator

Dr. Herman A. Rodenhiser was recently named assistant administrator for farm research in the Agricultural Research Service in Washington, D. C. He succeeds Dr. Karl S. Quinsberry who retired from Government service on January 31. In his new position, Dr. Rodenhiser will assist in the direction and coordination of USDA research programs in crop production, soil and water conservation, agricultural engineering, entomology, animal husbandry, animal diseases, and farm economics.

81 million turkeys

If turkey growers carry out their intentions for the 1958 turkey crop, a total of about 81 million turkeys will be raised this year, compared with 80.6 million in 1957, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Indications are that the North Central and Western regions will increase production 3 to 4 percent, while the North and South Atlantic and South Central regions will produce 5 to 7 percent less.

Wool Bureau appoints Miss Hopf

Appointment of Martha Ann Hopf as a women's wear fashion publicist for the Wool Bureau, effective immediately, was recently announced by Max F. Schmitt, bureau president. Miss Hopf resigned as promotion and publicity director of Skillmill, Inc., to accept the new position.

Miss Hopf has worked as a college editor for *Mademoiselle* magazine and publicity writer for Bonwit Teller. She holds a bachelor of science degree in fine arts textiles and design from Cornell University and a master's degree from New York University's graduate school of retailing.

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Wool Act Extension Efforts Intensify

S. 2861 to extend the National Wool Act is starting on its way through Congress. A Subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee is holding hearings on February 6 and 7. On Thursday the 6th, Senators interested in the measure, Department of Agriculture officials and representatives from the major farm organizations will make presentations.

On Friday the Committee will hear testimony from NWGA President Don Clyde; President J. H. Lemmon of the National Wool Marketing Corporation; Paul Etchepare, immediate past president of the National Lamb Feeders Association; and Arthur Smith, secretary of the Utah Livestock Production Credit Association. The American Sheep Producers Council, at the invitation of the Committee, will also make a presentation. Officials from the Boston and Philadelphia Wool Trade associations and from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers will also appear in favor of the renewal.

The Committee holding these hearings is the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production and Marketing and Stabilization of Prices. It is chairmanned by Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina. The members are Senator Holland of Florida, Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, Senator Aiken of Vermont, and Senator Young of North Dakota.

The Committee will make its report to the entire Senate Committee on Agriculture. If consideration by the entire Committee is favorable, it will then be ready in the ordinary course of events for action by the Senate as a whole.

Hearings by the House Committee on Agriculture, according to a late report, are set for February 11-12.

Executive Secretary Marsh, who flew back to Washington on January 29, says there are rumors to the effect that it is the intention of Congress to consider the Wool Bill separately. If this proves true, it will have a much better chance of passage than if tacked on to a major piece of farm legislation or to a bill dealing with another agricultural commodity. Such separate consideration is only just, as wool is in deficient production while there is a surplus production of all other agricultural commodities, except sugar.

President Eisenhower, as you know,

recommended the renewal of the Wool Act in both his budget and agricultural messages to Congress, and the measure has the full support of Secretary Benson of the Department of Agriculture and other Cabinet members.

While support is assured by the National Grange, the Farmers Union, and, we understand, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, following a recent meeting, said they would favor legislation to extend the present wool program "temporarily, provided the mandatory check-off provision, authorized by Section 708, is deleted."

There will, of course, be no letdown in the vigilance of the officers of your State and National organizations over S. 2861 as it moves through Congress. If hard work and effort on the part of an industry as united and harmonious as it demonstrated itself to be at the 93rd convention of the National Wool Growers Association, can get the job done, it will be done.

Everett E. Shuey, secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association, and Robert Franklin, public relations counsel for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, are also in Washington working on the extension of the National Wool Act.

OTHER LEGISLATION

AS might be expected, since this is the last session of the 85th Congress, there are a lot of other bills of interest to sheepmen crowding for action.

H. R. 2151, the bill to permit duty-free entry of wools not finer than 46's (with a tolerance of 10 percent of 48's) when used for the manufacture of carpets, is coming up on the House floor on February 4. The National Wool Growers Association is opposing this legislation because these wools are improved wools and can be used for many kinds of wearing apparel and blankets.

CONVENTION SITE

Portland, Oregon, will be convention host to the 94th convention of the National Wool Growers Association. The dates are January 26-29, 1959. The selection was made by NWGA's Executive group upon recommendation of the convention site committee headed by George Hislop of Yakima, Washington.

The mid-year meeting of the Executive Committee is scheduled for San Francisco, California, June 23-24, 1958.

If such wools are permitted to come in without payment of duty for carpet use, there is reason to believe that clothing manufacturers would ask for the entire elimination of the duty on such wools. To put it simply, such measure threatens the entire wool tariff structure.

It has been our recommendation that the carpet wool people should seek relief from their difficulties by asking for an increase in the tariff on imported carpets. Secretary Marsh reports a favorable development here. The carpet wool people are asking for an investigation to determine whether or not relief through increased tariffs should not be given them under the Escape Clause provision of the Tariff Act. (House passed the bill, February 4.)

The bill covering the extension of the Trade Agreements Act is set for hearings during February before the House Ways and Means Committee. The President has requested early action on this legislation; also on the proposal that the United States become a member of the Organization for Trade Cooperation. A terrific battle over these tariff measures is predicted. The National Wool Growers Association will oppose them.

It also looks as if H. R. 469, the Fiber Identification Bill, which passed the House at the previous session of Congress, may receive early action by the Senate. NWGA officials will be on the alert to see that it is not amended in any way that would eliminate or weaken the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Executive Committee's Convention Action

THE Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association held three meetings during the convention: a dinner meeting on January 19 to discuss the budget for 1957-58; a morning meeting on January 20 when reports from special committees were heard; and the afternoon of January 23, following the end of the convention.

Much of the committee's attention was focused on planning strategy for the renewal of the Wool Act.

John Noh (Idaho), chairman of a special committee appointed by President Clyde last year to consider the advisability of spending the fund the NWGA has with the National Live Stock and Meat Board for a study of the effectiveness of the lamb advertising and promotion program, reported that he and the committee members (Tony Smith of Nevada and J. R. Broadbent of Utah) had met and discovered

(Continued on page 39.)



NWGA Photo

SHOWN READING the general resolutions committee report is Chairman W. H. Steiwer (right). Listening to the report are President Don Clyde (center), and Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh.

The 1958 Platform and Program of The National Wool Growers Assn.

As adopted by the 93rd annual convention

Phoenix, Arizona, January 20-23, 1958

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

1. Tariff

The National Wool Growers Association reaffirms its historic stand regarding adequate tariff on raw wool, wool products, lamb and mutton, so that we may have equal competitive opportunity with the low production and labor costs of other countries.

This organization will vigorously oppose any and all efforts by other groups, organizations, or governmental departments who seek to reduce or disrupt our present tariff.

2. Import Quotas

The National Wool Growers Association requests that Congress supplement the present low tariff duties on raw wool and wool products by quota legislation. In the interest of world peace and prosperity, we are willing to share our American market with friendly nations, providing quotas are established which will amply protect the wool grower and the woolen manufacturer and American labor from excessive importations from foreign countries with low wage standards.

3. Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act

We strongly urge the restoration of the Constitutional rights of Congress to ratify all treaties and establish all tariffs.

We believe the Tariff Commission's authority should be strengthened and their recommendations for protection of domestic industries through the Escape Clause of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act should be transmitted to Congress.

We urge that the Escape Clause procedure be clarified to specify that import quotas can be readily applied.

We oppose H. R. 6630 and 6631 which provide for U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

4. Tariff Organizations

We commend the Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy and its chairman, Mr. O. R. Strackbein.

We also wish to encourage the American Tariff League to continue its excellent service.

5. Labor

There is a severe skilled sheepherder shortage in the western range areas of the United States which is a seriously limiting factor in the production of sheep. During 1957 the United States Government developed a plan to permit the importation of herders on a temporary basis to fill this need. The program has proved to be too costly, requires changes in industry practice, is so surrounded by regulations and requirements that it has proved to be impractical.

Therefore, the National Wool Growers Association requests that the House Immigration Subcommittee, as the

committee making the original recommendation for the temporary program, study this problem and the workings of the present program to determine:

1. Whether this program can be made workable, or,
2. Whether new legislation can be recommended to solve this serious industry problem.

6. Assistance to California Range Association

Labor supply constitutes a problem of major significance to the range sheep growing areas of the West.

With a growing need for herders, and skilled men being unavailable from domestic sources, it has been necessary to import sheepherders from other countries.

Under present conditions the importation of these men is too cumbersome and too expensive to be practical for our scattered sheep operations, and involved Government regulations, in effect, change industry practices and give to the Government such controls as to affect all employees, both domestic and imported.

The California Range Association has handled this matter in the past for the range growers. It is now recognized that the matter constitutes a problem for the entire industry.

Therefore, it is established as a policy that the National Wool Growers Association will lend assistance to the California Range Association in dealings with the Congress, Federal agencies, and member associations in all matters pertaining to sheepherders under the importation programs, and will urge the assistance and cooperation of member State associations.

7. Renewal of Public Law 78

American agriculture has become dependent to a considerable extent upon foreign countries for an adequate supply of labor. In order to insure the uninterrupted supply of this labor we urge the Congress of the United States to renew Public Law 78 during the present session, and that the administration of such law be transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

8. Research

Monies expended in research often show returns far beyond anyone's expectations. We ask that research be continued and accelerated wherever possible in the fields of meat and wool, in the breeding and feeding of sheep, and in the eradication of sheep diseases. We commend the efforts put forth by the land-grant colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by private agencies.

We appreciate the action of Congress in providing a Wool Pilot Processing Plant at the Western Regional Laboratory.

9. Taxes

We commend the National Livestock Tax Committee for its work in behalf of our industry and endorse the principles of the following pending legislation:

1. Granting retirement benefits to self-employed persons.
2. Averaging income over a period of years.

3. Revising the involuntary conversion provisions of the Code to provide greater flexibility with respect to the replacement requirements of condemned land and also with respect to breeding sheep sold because of drought.
4. Providing for payment of Federal estate taxes in installments.

10. Depletion Allowances

The National Wool Growers Association is opposed to any change in Federal income tax law which will reduce or eliminate the present depletion allowances from income derived from the production of petroleum, natural gas and other minerals.

11. Jurisdiction over Packer Trade Practices

We believe that the interests of sheep producers can best be served by Government agencies familiar with the production and marketing of our products. We, therefore, approve in principle H. R. 9020, known as the Cooley-Hill bill. We further recommend that provisions be made for the concurrent jurisdiction by the Federal Trade Commission and the United States Department of Agriculture over all sales of meat and meat products.

12. Packer Consent Decree

We favor a broader outlet for the sale of lamb through the modification requested by certain packers of the Consent Decree of 1920, provided that jurisdiction over all sales of meat and meat products is concurrently administered by the Federal Trade Commission and the United States Department of Agriculture.

13. Dues Deduction Program

We urge that all wool topmakers buying wool at country points cooperate in the dues deduction program for the various State associations affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association that operate under such a program.

We again thank those wool firms and wool dealers who have cooperated in this dues deduction program and urge their continued support.

14. Commendation of National Officers

We wish to express our appreciation to the officers and staff of the National Wool Growers Association for the excellent manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Association during the past year.

We also extend to the Ladies Auxiliary our sincere commendation for their effective activities in promoting the use of our products, wool and lamb.

15. Convention Appreciation

We wish to express our thanks to all of those who have worked to make this convention a success.

We wish particularly to thank the Arizona Wool Growers Association for their hospitality and the splendid entertainment they have given us.

WOOL

16. National Wool Act

We strongly urge that the Congress extend the National Wool Act of 1954. We agree with the intent of the Secretary of Agriculture to hold another referendum on Section 708.

17. Carpet Wool Duties

We oppose the Carpet Wool Bill, H. R. 2151, permitting duty-free entry of wools not finer than 46's for carpet purposes.

18. Duty on All Imported Wools

We endorse H. R. 3207 requiring payment of duty on all imported wools.

19. Wool Products Labeling Act

We strongly oppose any action, legislative or otherwise, which would in effect repeal the provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act; we also ask that enforcement of this Act be greatly improved.

20. Customs Appraisals

We commend the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for progress in developing wool standards and improved methods of appraising wool. We urge the Treasury Department to use these improved grade standards and methods of appraisal in determining the value of imported wool.

21. Cooperation between Wool Manufacturers and Growers

We request that a committee from the National Wool Growers Association be appointed to meet with a committee to be invited from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and to attempt to reach a common understanding on problems of importation of wool and wool products.

22. Wool Upholstery

We commend all segments of the automobile industry who have made available wool upholstery in their automobiles. We request other manufacturers to adopt the same policy and make such fabrics available in all lines to purchasers of their cars. We urge wool growers to demand wool or mohair upholstery in all cars they buy and to patronize those companies who use these products which are of the highest quality.

23. Wool Preparation

We reaffirm our recommendations heretofore made that campaigns be carried on by the States to inform all wool producers of the great need for better and more uniform preparation of wool as it is shorn.

24. Government Purchases

We again recommend that the provisions in the Defense Appropriations Act requiring the use of domestic wool in all Government contracts be retained and if possible given permanent status.

25. Advertising of Foreign Wools

We deplore advertising by some American firms implying the superiority of foreign wool or foreign wool products over our domestic wool or wool products.

26. Flammable Fabrics Act

We again recommend that the provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act be extended to include all blankets, and urge Congress to take effective action at this session.

27. Wool Promotion

We again commend the Women's Auxiliaries for their continually expanding work in promoting the use of wool and lamb. The increase in interest and participation in the Make It Yourself With Wool contest and the Miss Wool program is a gratifying example of their efforts, which annually contribute a great deal to the success of the industry. We appreciate and request the continued assistance of allied industries in these programs.

The National Wool Growers Association joins in placing the Miss Wool program on a national basis and recommends the cooperation of each State association.

The National Wool Grower

LAMB

28. Mandatory Lamb Grading

We are unalterably opposed to any legislation making lamb grading mandatory.

29. Modifications in Lamb Grading

We appreciate the changes made in the past year by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in lamb grading and feel that they have helped materially in the merchandising of lamb. We feel, however, that further modification is necessary to bring lamb grading in line with consumer acceptance. We feel that a portion of the good grade would receive consumer acceptance as choice and should be so graded.

30. American Sheep Producers Council

We commend the American Sheep Producers Council for its work on lamb promotion.

31. Auxiliary Lamb Promotion

We recommend that the American Sheep Producers Council make funds available to the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association to assist in their lamb promotion program.

32. Meat Board Collections

We reaffirm our sincere appreciation to all commission firms, packers, independent buyers, and any other agencies who have cooperated in the collections for lamb promotion and urge that they continue to make the regular 50-cents-per-car collections for the general meat promotion work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

33. Special Lamb Committee

We recommend that a permanent lamb committee be appointed by the President of the National Wool Growers Association to study and work for the solution of problems pertaining to lamb and lamb marketing. We believe there is a need for vigilance over buying practices at the grower, packing house, wholesale and retail levels, and we recommend that such a committee investigate and make recommendations to improve these marketing practices.

34. Import Restrictions

Due to improved methods of food preservation and methods of transportation, there is an increasing need for alertness on the part of our industry to protect ourselves from foreign importation of lamb. We ask that imports of meat conform to the same inspection and killing standards, enforced on domestic producers, processors and packing plants. We further ask that any pre-packaged meats or processed meat products be inspected to conform to the rigid Food and Drug regulations of the United States. Any costs of inspections and supervisions should be borne by exporting countries.

We request that tariffs be increased and quotas established based on past imports.

We oppose the inspection or grading by the United States Department of Agriculture of any meat or meat products outside the territorial limits of the United States. We also oppose any U. S. grading of frozen red meats or red meat products within the territorial limits of the United States.

35. Consignment Killing

We condemn the practice of consignment killing and the shipping of lambs to the packing house on a net return basis, which has depressed the markets and resulted in loss to producers.

36. Lamb Slaughter

We are opposed to any impractical and uneconomic legislation regarding methods of slaughtering lambs. We commend the principles involved in Senate Bill 1213, asking for a study of humane slaughtering methods.

37. Funds for Meat Inspection

We recognize the importance of Federal meat inspection both to the producer of livestock and the consumer of meat. We further recognize that Federal meat inspection is a service to the public and should properly be supported by public funds, and therefore request that adequate funds be appropriated to carry on this service effectively.

38. Livestock Auctions

We favor and support the principles set forth in S. 2775 and H. R. 8649 providing for certain revisions of Title III



—NWGA Photos

IT WASN'T ALL BUSINESS

Recent NWGA convention activity included watching the floor show after the banquet (right), and congregating and visiting in the lounge.

of the Packers and Stockyards Act, which among other things regulates auctions.

FEDERAL LANDS

39. Condemnation of Land

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior has instituted condemnation proceedings against 645.66 acres of land situated in Rio Grande County, Colorado, for the purpose of including the same within the boundaries of the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge. Grave Constitutional questions are raised in this issue among which is the constitutionality of condemning lands for the purpose of establishing a game refuge.

It is felt that strong and convincing arguments can be made in support of the rights of the States and local governments and in support of the rights of a landowner to retain his land unless it is being taken for a use under circumstances where the public interest clearly demands condemnation. The decision in this case may have far-reaching effects and may determine the rights of other landowners all over these United States.

Therefore, the National Wool Growers Association strongly opposes this type of condemnation of land. The officers of the National Wool Growers Association are asked to keep abreast of the developments of this issue and give support and such other assistance as they might deem necessary to insure that the right of ownership of private land is not encroached upon.

40. Trails under Supervision of BLM

We ask the Bureau of Land Management to maintain adequate trails for the movement of livestock at all seasons of the year on lands under their supervision. Designated trails should be properly policed and maintained. All such livestock should be confined within the trail boundaries. Users of such trails should comply with all trailing regulations. We further request that any willful trespassing and disregard of the allotment boundaries be condemned and under no circumstances be tolerated.

41. Land Withdrawals

We urge the passage of H. R. 5538 that would require Congressional approval of withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres of Government land as passed by the House on April 11, 1957, and without the Senate amendment which weakens the bill.

42. Education of Forest Service Personnel in Livestock Management

We request the Forest Service to institute a program of training to educate their personnel and particularly their apprentice rangers in sound livestock management.

43. Range Surveys

Reports of range surveys and conditions of our ranges should be available to every permittee upon request. In no event should areas be closed or reductions made without the forest officers and the permittee, after careful inspection together, first considering the issue. Also range surveys and reports of adjacent ranges should be available for comparison.

We further request the Regional Foresters to reiterate in writing to all their supervisors, assistant supervisors, range managers and district rangers, the statement that there is no change in their basic grazing policy.

44. National Wilderness Preservation System

Bills have been introduced in the Congress to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. Creation of

such a Wilderness Preservation System would tend to interfere with the best multiple use of affected areas. Therefore, the National Wool Growers Association is opposed to such legislation.

45. Advisory Boards

There are many problems arising in grazing land administration. We urge the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to make possible the fullest use of the Advisory Boards to accomplish practical solutions on administrative grazing problems. We request the placing of greater emphasis on the importance and continued use of these Advisory Boards.

46. Stability of Federal Range Use as Provided by the Taylor Grazing Act

The Taylor Grazing Act was passed to create stability in Federal range use. The Act in Section 2 provides for cooperative agreements between the Bureau of Land Management and users, to properly divide range use, to adjudicate rights, to safeguard conservation and to provide for range improvements. The Code provides a statute of limitations for three years to allow for possible initial inequities.

Therefore, we are unalterably opposed to the Bureau's acting as agent for any users in order to circumvent the statute of limitations, to evade the stability provisions of the basic Act, to reopen adjudicated allotments after the three-year period, or otherwise attempt to redistribute range once allotted, save and except in the case of evident fraud.

We state, as a matter of equity, the Bureau should be obliged to honor their cooperative agreements, the same as a livestock man is expected to honor his, and that the cloak of official bureau authority does not, under any circumstances, permit deviation from the moral obligation of a contract agreement.

47. Tenure of Use

We recommend that the National Wool Growers Association work with other National and State organizations to sponsor and secure national legislation to stabilize and clarify the status of permittees on national forest lands.

48. Mineral Royalties

We endorse S. 680 providing a return to the States of 90 percent of mineral royalties on mineral rights now held in trust by the Federal Government.

TRANSPORTATION

49. Opposition to Increased Rates

We recognize the necessity and value of all forms of transportation in the interest of social and economic phases and success in all walks of life. We ask for efficiency and fitness of carriers by rail, highway and water in methods by which each type can and should be developed for commerce, the postal service, and national defense in the public interest. To accomplish this, we earnestly request that the Interstate Commerce Commission develop economy and fairness in transportation administration to the end that efficiency may replace increased rates. Such action becomes absolutely necessary as recent increases have caused livestock interests to seek other ways and methods of transporting their products and concurs with a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission in which they express the following belief:

"We believe that the railroads must look primarily to technological advances in the art of railroading to achieve greater efficiency and improve service as the major hope for increasing their rates of return."

The National Wool Grower

50. Commendation

We commend the Interstate Commerce Commission for their consideration of ways of increasing rates "other than by means of horizontal increases."

We are alarmed at that portion of the report in Ex Parte No. 206, Pages 686-7, which invites the railroads "to file schedules subject to adequate justification, protest and possible suspension, proposing moderate increases in rates." The livestock industry has reached the point where increased rates will be injurious to the industry and prohibit the movement of livestock by rail.

51. Motor Vehicle Exemption

We recommend that Section 203 (b) (6) of the Interstate Commerce Act governing the exemption of motor vehicles transporting livestock, wool, and other agricultural commodities be continued as at the present time.

52. Federal Legislation Needed

We recommend legislation similar to that embraced in S. 2418, which was introduced on July 5, 1955, by Senator Warren G. Magnuson, chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which would provide for the payment of loss and damage claims to the actual value of the damages rather than 50 percent thereof, by requiring that reasonable attorney's fee be paid by the carriers.

53. Repeal of Short-Haul Provision Section 15 (4) of the ICC ACT

Many abuses which require unnecessary hearings and legislation could be avoided by the repeal of Section 15 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

54. Bedding

There have been proposed increased charges for bedding in both single and double deck cars. This increase would assess \$5 on single decks and \$10 on double decks. These charges are prohibitive. We request every effort be put forth, that increased bedding charges be not effective.

55. Eastbound Rates on Fresh Meat

We are advised that eastern railroads have decided to make substantial reductions in the rates on fresh meat and packing-house products from eastern and western districts to destinations in Trunk Line and New England territory. We are opposed to such reductions unless livestock rates are reduced concurrently and in the same proportion.

56. Freight Car Shortage

We commend the railroads for greater efficiency in furnishing stock cars during the past year. There is yet a serious deficiency in stock cars and many growers suffer financial losses on account of the delay in furnishing stock cars. We request that greater attention be given to this matter.

57. Demurrage Charges

The recent increases in demurrage charges as authorized by the Commission as reasonable, provided for an increase of \$1 per car per day for the first four days of detention beyond free time, and of \$2 per day for each additional day of detention. Such charges are materially less than those sought by the railroads of \$4 for the first four days beyond the free period.

58. Ex Parte 206

Transportation costs are increasing beyond the possibilities of utilization by the livestock industry, which has suffered depressed prices and increased costs. The railroads

ONCE AGAIN THIS YEAR, a unique name badge was supplied for NWGA convention delegates by the Pendleton Woolen Mills. The cute, wooly lambs carried delegates' names on a card stapled to their legs. Around their neck, the lambs carried a red woolen yarn collar with a tiny bell on it. Mrs. Emma L. Rogness, home economist for Pendleton Woolen Mills, wears one of the badges in the accompanying photo. She, along with C. M. Bishop, president of Pendleton, was largely responsible for supplying 1,000 of these lambs, free of charge, to the National Wool Growers Association.



NWGA Photo

since 1946 have received increases in livestock rates averaging 103 percent.

We request consideration be given and present rates be reduced and that there definitely be no increase in freight rates on products of the sheep industry.

59. Westbound Rates on Fresh Meat and Packing-House Products

We have consistently opposed inequities and discriminations in rates, especially the decrease in fresh meat and packing-house products westbound without a like reduction in the corresponding livestock rates.

This reduction is now under consideration and in the event of unfavorable determination by the Interstate Commerce Commission, we request that every act legally and morally possible be taken to establish our position.

60. Corn Fed Cattle Company Case

Thirteen formal complaints have been filed and consolidated by the Commission. They involve reparation on cattle and sheep in carload lots from points in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Oregon to destinations in California, on which the railroads have not established the rates prescribed by the Commission via the routes of movement. Remedy has been exhausted before the Commission and a suit is to be instituted in the courts in an effort to secure equity and justice. We recommend that the National Wool Growers Association become a party to this request.

61. Rule 34

We commend the western railroads in their position on the elimination of Rule 34, Western Classification, when loading wool in grease to a minimum carload weight of 40,000 pounds or more and request concurrence by eastern lines.

62. Wool Transportation by Rail

An analysis of Commodity 235 on page 32 of Statement No. 5-57, prepared by the Cost Finding Section, Bureau of Accountants Cost Findings and Valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1955, shows that the percent of revenue to fully distributed costs in the transportation of wool in the United States was 153 percent.

We submit that such margin demands a decrease in wool rates as well as the elimination of recent increases and favor action to this end.

We favor investigation be continued in the "cost findings

in transportation" which is presently resulting in such good to both the carriers and the shipping public.

63. Transportation Hearings and Court Action

We request the carriers give recognition to the added costs to the livestock industry when it becomes necessary to file formal complaints for reduction or against increases. Recent examples—Ex Parte 206 and No. 32252, westbound meat and packing-house reductions, together with other rate increases are burdensome to the industry, and we earnestly request reduction of the same to a minimum.

64. Endorsement of Past Resolutions

We have previously dealt with many transportation problems and recommendations that have not been carried to a favorable conclusion. We do not wish to be repetitious, but we wish to call the Convention's attention to the following matters and ask for their approval of previous resolutions thereon:

- (a) Simplification of tariffs
- (b) Minimum and maximum time of rate suspension
- (c) Excise tax—3 percent on transportation and 10 percent on passenger fares.
- (d) Free transportation or reduced rates in movement of Government traffic
- (e) Provision for a representative of the general public under Railway Labor Act,—and finally,
- (f) Resolution No. 78 of the 1957 Convention as follows:
"The shippers have been and are paying huge subsidies annually to the railroads' account for the latter's failure (a) to consolidate their properties and operations, (b) to abate the large deficits in (1) passenger train and (2) less-than-carload freight services, (c) to discontinue unduly circuitous hauls of freight traffic, (d) to materially reduce loss and damage to freight shipments, and (e) to effect other and substantial economies in their plants and operations. We recommend action in the interest of more efficient services in reduced costs."

65. Thanks and Commendation

Charles E. Blaine and Calvin L. Blaine have served as traffic and transportation representatives from 1937 up until the present time with economy, efficiency and dignity. Transportation is very important to the livestock industry, and we commend them for their outstanding service.

We are unalterably opposed to Federal legislation now pending in the Congress which if enacted into law would prohibit any non-lawyer's representing a party to a Commission hearing required under the Constitution or by statute to be determined on a record which is subject to judicial review.

PREDATORY ANIMALS

66. Humane Trapping Legislation

We strongly oppose H. R. 9303 and S. 2489 or any similar legislation that would limit the techniques of taking predators and rodents. These measures, as proposed, would make any adequate control program unworkable and would vastly increase the cost of even a limited program.

Congress has recognized the need for predator and rodent control, and the effect of this legislation would be to negate the past efforts and expenditures to this end.

67. Federal Appropriations

We recommend that Federal appropriations for predator and rodent control and for research on control techniques be increased by \$300,000. The increased costs of all phases of the predator and rodent control program, and the neces-

sity of developing new control methods as present methods lose their effectiveness, make this additional money necessary.

68. Control on Federal Withdrawals

We ask all Federal agencies administering land withdrawals to recognize the need for full predatory animal control in the withdrawn areas. We strongly advise that provisions for predator and rodent control be made conditions of all future withdrawals.

69. Cooperation between Federal Agencies

We ask the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Indian Service and the National Park Service to cooperate fully with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service that more effective predatory animal and rodent control programs can be followed.

70. Misinformation on Predators

There is no evidence that control of predators causes increased rodent populations. As unfactual publicity to this effect has frequently appeared in the press and on the radio, we urge the National Wool Growers Association and the State Associations to counter such misinformation when and wherever possible.

71. Appreciation

We express our appreciation to the personnel of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for their efforts in the control of predatory animals and rodents.

We express our thanks and appreciation for the cooperation given by State and local fish and game departments and all others contributing to this control program.

PUREBRED BREEDERS

72.

The purebred sheep breeders thank the National Wool Growers Association for inclusion of the Purebred Sheep Breeders Committee as one of their permanent national committees and resolve that this committee be composed of two members of each breed association or society to be selected by their respective organization.

We urge that the National Wool Growers Association use its influence to promote performance and progeny testing and carcass evaluation at all possible educational institutions.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

General Resolutions.....	W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon
Wool.....	Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming
Lamb.....	J. R. Broadbent, Salt Lake City, Utah
Federal Lands.....	Dan Fulton, Ismay, Montana
Transportation.....	James A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, Utah
Predatory Animals.....	Wm. McGregor, Hooper, Washington
Purebred Breeders.....	Dr. John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah
Resolutions Review Committee.....	David Little, Emmett, Idaho

SPEAKERS WHO OPENED the 93rd annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association are pictured below. They are (from left to right), Mrs. Rudie Mick, NWGA Auxiliary president; R. A. Smiley, president of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Assn.; Don Clyde, NWGA president; and Arizona's Governor Ernest W. McFarland.

—NWGA Photo



National Convention Lures Large Crowd; Reelects Officers

THE Valley of the Sun proved to be an alluring setting for the 93rd convention of this country's oldest national livestock organization. Over 750 members of the Association, the Women's Auxiliary and friends of the industry were drawn to Phoenix for the meetings, January 20-23, 1958. The attendance was close to last year's peak. There were unusually large groups from all of the Western States, including New Mexico. Other States represented were Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin.

Phoenix weather, of course, was full of sunshine and its briskness was more than offset by the warm hospitality generated by the Arizona Wool Growers Association and its officers, the management and the entire staff of the Westward Ho Hotel—convention headquarters—the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce and the press.

This atmosphere permeated the four days of very interesting and harmonious activities that culminated in the reelection of President Don Clyde of Heber City, Utah, by acclamation. Vice Presidents Harold Josendal of Casper, Wyoming; Angus McIntosh of Las Animas, Colorado; Penrose B. Metcalfe

of San Angelo, Texas; David Little of Emmett, Idaho; and W. Hugh Baber of Chico, California were also reelected, and Edwin E. Marsh was again named executive secretary-treasurer by the Executive Committee, with commendation for his services.

FIVE convention sessions were occupied by top-ranking speakers covering a variety of subjects of serious concern to sheepmen. First, there was a pre-convention feature on the afternoon of January 20. Here the lamb promotion efforts of the American Sheep Producers Council were very effectively discussed by G. N. Winder, Council president, and Mrs. Evadna Hammersley, director of the ASPC's Consumer Service Department. The Wool Bureau, Inc. also put on a very attractive display on wool promotion and advertising with live models showing both men's and women's fashions in wool.

Mr. Max Schmitt, president of the Wool Bureau, was assisted by Miss Toni Robin, director of Women's Wear Promotion, Lawrence Maloney, director of Men's Wear Promotion, and Robert H. Baldwin, director of the Bureau's West Coast office. (More detailed reports of

these presentations appear in this issue.)

Proposals made to the United States Department of Agriculture by its Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee for projects to increase the use of wool were presented by Immediate Past President J. H. Breckenridge of Twin Falls, Idaho, who is chairman of this important advisory group. (This talk will appear in a later issue.)

Vice President Angus McIntosh of Colorado presided at this session, whose very large audience were very apparently impressed with the promotion work financed by the self-help part of the incentive payment program (Section 708 of the National Wool Act).

ARIZONA'S friendly Governor, the Honorable Ernest W. McFarland, pleased the organization when he said: "I would not want to delegate this job of trying to make you feel welcome in Arizona. I want to express to you my appreciation of your coming here. I am sure your convention will be a profitable one. . . ."

"Sheep," Governor McFarland said, "have offered a means of existence to the people. You have fought your way; you have had your problems from year to year, but despite these hardships, you have refused to quit the industry and it has lived on."

The Governor said he had been happy to try to help solve the sheep industry's problems, both in the United States Senate and as Governor of Arizona.

"We need a balanced economy," he said. "We must recognize that each industry is important to our Nation. I know some of the hardships that you have endured. The industry has a colorful history when we think of the early pioneering of wool growers in this and other States, but that doesn't help very much when it comes to dollars and cents. I am sure that in this convention you will work to solve your problems, and in creating programs that will help you continue in business on a profitable basis."

SOUTH Dakota's new president, R. A. Smiley, represented the National Association most ably in his response to Governor McFarland's welcome.

"We certainly appreciate the warm welcome given us by the Governor," Mr. Smiley said, "and we can assure him and the people of Phoenix and the State of Arizona that we will most certainly soak up some of their wonderful sunshine and hospitality and take it home with us."

"It has been quite a while since I have studied American history, but as I recall it, sheep raising was the first livestock industry in the State of Arizona. The sheep were brought in by the Spanish explorers and church peoples

in opening up the area. The sheep business was the first economy established in this territory, and because of this and its long history, it is entirely fitting that an organization such as ours with its long years of service to the industry should select this city and State for its 93rd convention."

Mr. Smiley thanked Governor McFarland for his service to the sheep industry. He also briefly discussed the most important piece of business to come before the sheep industry this year, the renewal of the National Wool Act of 1954, and cautioned growers that its extension was fraught with many dangers and that much work and effort on the part of everyone would be necessary to secure passage of the bill.

HIGHEST praise was given President Clyde for his annual address which concisely covered the Association's activities during the past year, its stand on tariffs, and its hope for renewal for the National Wool Act. (Read it on page 20)

The financial report of the Association was given by Secretary-Treasurer Marsh. Highlighted in his statement was the fact that the 12 State associations affiliated with the NWGA had made 100 percent payments on their quota for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1957.

"This," Secretary Marsh said, "is a recognition by individual sheepmen of the important work of both their State and National associations." (The Treasurer's report appears on page 24.)

The expanding wool and lamb promotion activities of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association were outlined by Mrs. Rudie Mick, Auxiliary president of St. Onge, South Dakota. (See page 42 for her report)

The Very Reverend Thomas M. W. Yerxa, Dean of Trinity Cathedral of Phoenix, offered the invocation.

The other three convention sessions were set around these big problems of the industry: The National Wool Act and the work for its renewal; the wool market situation; how can we improve the marketing of our lambs; the future of livestock grazing on National Forests; current livestock disease problems, and world affairs.

THE Honorable Frank A. Barrett, U. S. Senator from Wyoming, who introduced S. 2861, to renew the Wool Act for another four years, with 45 other Senators joining, reviewed the history of the Act and the need for its renewal in a most comprehensive manner.

"Without a question of a doubt," the Senator said, "the Wool Act saved the sheep industry from complete liquida-

tion. In my judgment our bill extending that Act is sound and proper legislation. That bill can be—it must be—and it will be enacted into law."

The Senator cautioned, however, that it is extremely important that the Association do everything within its power to lend assistance to the passage of this important piece of legislation through the Congress as early as possible. (Senator Barrett's talk is given in full in this issue.)

"Heavy, What Hangs Over," was the intriguing title of the address by Edwin Wilkinson, executive vice president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. It dealt largely with the efforts to prevent further liquidation in the wool manufacturing business, the only outlet for domestic wool, by more adequate protection against heavy imports of wool manufactures. Continued cooperation was solicited from the producers to dispel the over-hanging clouds by preventing further contraction in the wool manufacturing industry, which is, in part, a victim of low wages from abroad. ("Heavy, What Hangs Over," will be printed in a future issue.)

TREMENDOUS interest with much discussion from the floor was shown in the panel, "How Can We Improve the Marketing of Our Lambs?"

Honorary President R. C. Rich of Burley, Idaho, served as moderator in excellent fashion. Panel members included: President J. R. Broadbent of the Utah Wool Growers Association; J. C. Petersen, head of Petersen Sheep Company and the Petersen Cattle Company of Spencer, Iowa; Garvey Haydon, head of the Lamb and Veal Division, Wilson and Company, Chicago; Douglas N. Allan, president of James Allan

& Sons of San Francisco, California; and Seth T. Shaw, vice president in charge of the Administration Branch of Safeway Stores in Washington, D. C. (Full coverage of this discussion will be given in a future issue.)

It was the consensus that the appearance of Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, on the convention program and his participation in a conference with sheepmen using forest ranges, did much to create a better relationship between the Forest Service and the stockmen. His answer to the question, "Is it the policy of the Forest Service to eliminate grazing of livestock on the National Forests?" was: "It is not the policy of the Forest Service to eliminate livestock grazing from the National Forests. It is our policy to handle the range resources so that they can continue to be put to productive use, with livestock grazing and other uses of the forests living in harmony under a sound program of multiple use. The Forest Service will stand shoulder to shoulder with you and defend well-managed livestock grazing on National Forest lands suitable for that purpose. We cannot and will not defend overgrazing. . . .

"Experience and watershed management research convince us that livestock grazing and watershed protection are compatible on the permanent type ranges in the National Forests. They can and must be harmonized if grazing is to continue as an important use of the National Forests. The answer is conservative use by livestock. By that, I mean the kind of use that leaves enough vegetation on the ground to avoid making sore spots." Chief McArdle said that floods often originated in such small areas. (Mr. McArdle's



NWGA Photo

MEMBERS OF THE PANEL which discussed lamb marketing at the convention are pictured above. Panel members are standing in front of their name cards. R. C. Rich acted as panel moderator. One member of the panel, Douglas N. Allan, had to leave before the photograph was taken.

talk will be published in an early issue.)

KNOWING that disease may be the difference between profit and loss in a livestock operation, sheepmen at the convention gave very close attention to the address by Dr. Blaine McGowan of the Veterinary Clinic of the University of California. He covered such health problems as scrapie, vibriosis, enterotoxemia, boils, plant balls, blue tongue, and coccidiosis. (Watch for his report in a future issue.)

Beyond and above the specific problems of the sheep industry are those of major importance to the country as a whole. This fact was brought home to NWGA members and their friends in the address by Robert R. Gros, widely known lecturer on national and world affairs.

"Where do we go from here?" was the question Mr. Gros put before the convention. The world, he said, is moving so fast that 90 percent of what he had to say could be changed very quickly.

While domestic economy is in a bad way right now, Mr. Gros was confident that it would become better. From his travels, he was convinced that Americans had become terribly spoiled—that when business is good in this country, it is very, very good, and when it is bad, it is still pretty good.

In connection with global affairs, Mr. Gros was of the opinion that World War III is possible, but not inevitable. Cold wars, he said, sometimes become desperately hot. Since it is the Kremlin's policy to keep us worried and embarrassed, we can still look for more small wars.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the Kremlin does not want an all-out war. But, such a war is not impossible. The situation is like a small boy playing with matches on the front porch. You never know when a lighted match is going to fall accidentally on the dry grass and set fire to the house."

"We have only one alternative," Mr. Gros asserted, "to pay the cost of strength because strength is the only deterrent to war. America must not be sold short because it was not bought short."

Interest was added to the convention sessions by the showing of three movies: "The Sheep That Count," furnished by the American Cyanamid Company and dealing with the effectiveness of Aueromycin; "Sheep Ranching in Western South Dakota," an Otto Wolff production; and "Nature's Golden Fleece," a film produced cooperatively by the United States Forest Service and the wool growers' associations of Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Wyoming.

President Clyde was assisted in pre-

siding at the convention sessions by President Dominic Eyherabide of the California Association and T. A. Kincaid, Jr., president of the Texas Association. As mentioned previously, Vice President Angus McIntosh of Colorado handled the pre-convention lamb and wool promotion session.

Convention Committee Work

The Platform and Program under which the affairs of the National Wool Growers Association will be conducted during 1958 is presented in full in this issue. Back of it are many hours of hard work on the part of the committee chairmen and members on the afternoon of January 21.

All of the resolutions were submitted to a Resolutions Review Committee chairmanned by Vice President David Little of Idaho. The members of this committee consisted of one representative from each State association and the committee chairmen. They met at breakfast on the morning of the 22nd to consider the committee reports.

Controversy developed over the change of the Association's position on the location of jurisdiction over packer trade practices in meat and meat products. Last year the Association adopted a resolution endorsing legislation that would transfer such jurisdiction from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Trade Commission. This year by a State vote* of 516 to 149, the Association made this resolution a part of their platform for the coming year:

"We believe that the interests of sheep producers can best be served by Government agencies familiar with the production and marketing of our products. We, therefore, approve in principle H. R. 9020 known as the Cooley-Hill bill. We further recommend that provision be made for concurrent jurisdiction by the Federal Trade Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture over all sales of meat and meat products."

The convention also adopted a resolution favoring modification of the Packers Consent Decree if jurisdiction over the sale of meat and meat products is concurrently administered by the Federal Trade Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

DESPITE numerous meetings and business activities, convention delegates once again found ample time to enjoy themselves.

A highlight attraction on the convention's social calendar was the opening-day barbecue and dance held

*Each State Association affiliated with the NWGA has one vote as a member association and one vote for each \$100 or major fraction thereof contributed to the National Wool Growers Association.

at Bud Brown's Barn north of Phoenix. The get-together was planned and sponsored by the Arizona Wool Growers Association and attracted a crowd of near 1,000. Everyone had an excellent time in the old western tradition, and the barbecued lamb was a gourmet's delight.

The Hotel Westward Ho's Thunderbird Room offered the perfect setting for the 11th annual national finals and fashion show of the Make It Yourself With Wool sewing contest. A large crowd of some 1,500 wool growers and Phoenixians filled the room to watch the 38 national finalists model their garments. The well-planned show moved swiftly and smoothly and was enjoyed by all present.

Miss Wool (Peggy Seay of Floresville, Texas) also modeled a portion of her woolen wardrobe during the national fashion show in the Thunderbird Room. Peggy drew special sighs and applause when she appeared in her coronation gown of all white wool.

Convention entertainment finale was the annual banquet, floor show and dance, also held in the Thunderbird Room. A crowd of 709 dined on delicious lamb roast and later watched a fast-moving floor show, and joined with performers in a community sing. Dancing followed the floor show.

Everyone had a "good time" at the Phoenix convention.

Dr. S. W. McClure Reelected Head of NWGA Company

DR. S. W. McClure presided at the meeting of the stockholders of the National Wool Growers Association Company which publishes the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine. The meeting was held on Sunday evening, January 19, 1958.

Dr. S. W. McClure told of starting the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER away back in 1911, when he was secretary of the National Association. It was started on a shoestring, he said, but finally received the support of the State associations then affiliated with the National, and after the first difficult

(Continued on page 30.)



Dr. S. W. McClure



NWGA Photo

A PORTION OF THE LARGE CROWDS that attended convention sessions during the 93rd annual NWGA gathering is shown above. This photo was taken in the Hotel Westward Ho's gigantic Thunderbird Room during Senator Frank A. Barrett's (Wyoming) speech.

Senator Barrett Tells of Need for Wool Act Extension

**SPEECH BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
PHOENIX — JANUARY 22, 1958**

NEVER before in our history has a national enterprise suffered such terrific jolts in so short a period of time as did the wool industry in the ten years before the enactment of the wool bill. The sheep population of the United States dropped from nearly 50 million in 1943 to 26 million head in 1953 and during the same period our wool production dropped from 379 to 226 million pounds a year. For a good many years after the end of World War II our economy consumed twice as much foreign wool as domestic wool, but for the past several years we have been consuming slightly more foreign than domestic wool.

The population of the United States increased from 80 million people in 1884 to more than double that amount in 1954, but it is significant to note that we have only half as many sheep now as we had then.

Livestock is the basic industry of the western empire and the economy of our part of the country depends to a large extent upon a thriving and prosperous livestock business. Grass is the main crop raised on the 800 million acres of the western prairies and, by the way, our section represents more than one-third of the area of the entire United States. That broad expanse of range lands in the mountain West is suitable largely for grazing purposes. The conversion of grass into food and

fiber represents an important contribution to our national economy.

I need not tell this group that the sheep industry was in a mighty bad way before the wool act was put on the books. Strange as it may seem, the sheep industry suffered two of its worst blows during, and shortly after, World War II and both at the hands of the Government itself. The Office of Price Administration froze the price of wool at 41 cents per pound at Pearl Harbor and kept it right there during the course of the entire war. At the same time the operating expenses of every sheep outfit in the land increased by leaps and bounds, and the wool growers of the country were at their wits' ends trying to make both ends meet, and mind you nearly every other industry was rolling in high profits. To make matters even worse, the tariff on wool was reduced by 25 percent in 1948. And let me remind you that twenty-five years ago the tariff afforded the wool growers protection equivalent to 77 percent of the price they got for their wool compared to only 17 percent today.

When this Administration came into power five years ago, it was generally agreed that our domestic wool industry was at the cross roads and that it would take drastic action to keep it from being completely wiped out. The program in effect before the enactment of the wool bill was not only exceedingly cumbersome but extremely costly to the Government. From 1952 to 1954 the support was through loans at 90 percent parity and that sent the wool directly from the sheep's back into

storage and the end result was to create a floor under the prices of wool produced in other countries which was mighty fine for foreign producers but of no help whatsoever to our own growers. Before that, wool was supported through direct purchases. Neither method worked effectively. In each system, the Commodity Credit Corporation participated in operations normally carried on by the trade. The end result of that program was to stockpile our domestic wool in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation while foreign producers captured the American market practically in its entirety. The growers of this country found themselves producing not for sale but for storage, and worse yet the mounting stockpile which they were piling up in the hands of the CCC was bound to exert a depressing influence on the market for a long time to come.

President Eisenhower recognized the desperate condition confronting our wool growers and six months after he took office he asked the Department of Agriculture to submit a report on the sheep industry. In addition, the President directed the Tariff Commission to investigate the effects of imports on the domestic wool price support program.

The Department of Agriculture conducted a searching inquiry into the complex problems confronting the industry and submitted its special report to the President entitled "Achieving a Sound Domestic Wool Industry." The report outlined the factors responsible for the decline in our domestic wool production and indicated the steps necessary to correct the situation.

The Tariff Commission reported to the President in February, 1954, that "it is clear that comparable foreign wools laid down in the United States, duty paid, have generally been available below the sale and loan prices of domestic wools and that the production goal for wool set by the Congress cannot be achieved without resorting to measures outside the framework of the present price-support program for wool."

The Commodity Credit Corporation had built up a stockpile of 150 million pounds of wool under the Government price support program. Even with high price supports, the sheep industry was dying a slow death and it seemed the height of folly for the Government to acquire all of the domestic wool produced and store it all over the country and, at the same time, permit our domestic market to be taken over almost entirely by foreign producers. It was clear that the proper kind of relief under a price support program was utterly impossible. Many of us contended that an adequate tariff to compensate for the difference between the high domestic cost of production compared to the low foreign cost based mainly on cheap labor was the proper approach. State Department officials have always violently opposed a high tariff and some of our people felt that a high tariff would adversely affect the competitive position of wool with synthetics. It was necessary, therefore, to work out special legislation designed to meet the specific problem confronting our wool growers which was created largely by national tariff policies which the State Department insists is essential and imperative to international good will. Everyone agreed that it would be eminently unfair to call upon our wool growers to stand the brunt of policies which would affect our sheep industry so disastrously in order to achieve benefits for all of the people of the country. In other words, no one could expect the wool men to foot the bill for a program that the State Department was putting over intended for the good of the entire country.

Wool and sugar are the two major agricultural commodities in which our country is deficient in production. We have separate legislation for both sugar and wool and that is precisely as it should be. Both face heavy import competition. Legislation and programs for commodities produced in surplus simply do not operate satisfactorily for commodities such as wool and sugar. We were, indeed, in a mighty difficult position and we were very fortunate when President Eisenhower agreed to support the legislation now known as the Wool Act of 1954. Without his ac-

tive support the bill would have withered on the vine.

The wool industry was deep down in the dumps for a long time after the end of the war, while our national income at the very same time rose to record levels. The present level of production is about one-half of our consumption for military use alone during World War II. It is significant to note here that during the entire 1930's our domestic production supplied about three-fourths of our total apparel wool requirements, while it furnishes less than half today. The foreign wool on which we must rely to supply our deficit needs in times of emergency must be transported over sea lanes five to eight thousand miles long. It would be extremely dangerous for our national security to depend largely upon such imports shipped over such extended supply lines in periods of emergency.

Under the provisions of the Wool Act, the incentive price for shorn wool is established at such level as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be necessary to encourage an annual production of 300 million pounds after consultation with producer representatives and after taking into consideration the conditions affecting sheep production. The law provides that the incentive price set by the Secretary shall not exceed 110 percent of the parity price. The payment rate for shorn wool is the percentage required to bring the national average price received by all growers during the marketing year up to the incentive level established by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The growers sell their wool in normal marketing channels. The payments are made at one percentage rate—the percentage required to bring the national average price for wool sold in the free market up to the incentive level. This one rate is applied to the net sales proceeds received by each grower in order to determine the amount of his incentive payment. By making the pay-

ments on a percentage basis, growers are encouraged to improve the quality and marketing of their wool and to obtain the best price possible since the better price he gets for his wool the greater his incentive payment.

Expenditures authorized under the wool act are paid from a fund accruing from 70 percent of the specific duties collected from duties on foreign wools imported into this country. This foreign wool is sold in competition with wool produced by our own growers. It should be pointed out that under the Wool Act the tariff on competitive foreign wool is called upon to do double duty. In the first place, the tariff affords a small measure of protection to the domestic producers and, in the second place, it provides the funds necessary to give the grower the incentive payment that keeps the industry on a solvent basis.

In his message to the Congress four years ago when the wool bill was up for consideration the President suggested that "wool payments be taken from general revenues within the amount of unobligated tariff receipts from wool." In the course of the hearings on the bill assurances were given by the Department of Agriculture that the present tariff on wool would be continued without change during the life of the Wool Act.

Wool payments are made only to bona fide producers, and applications for payments must be supported by account sales covering the transactions for which the incentive payment is requested. The incentive payment for shorn wool has been established at 62 cents per pound, grease basis, for each marketing year of the program to date. Payments have been made to growers in every State of the Union, and thousands upon thousands of small growers have been helped materially under the provisions of the Wool Act. The Act provides that the price of wool shall not exceed 110 percent of parity. It should be pointed out here that the payments have never been set at the full 110 percent of parity. It is true that during the first two years of the Wool Act the wool payments were at 106 percent of parity. However during the 1957 marketing year, which will end on March 31st next, payments are just about even with parity. The 1958 incentive level which will go into effect on April 1st of this year will reduce the payments to 95 percent of parity inasmuch as the effective parity price for shorn wool for this year is a trifle over 65 cents per pound. As I said before, the incentive level has been set each year at 62 cents per pound.

The funds for payments under the Wool Act are limited to 70 percent of the specific duties collected on imports



SENATOR FRANK A. BARRETT

... A good friend of the sheep industry.

of wool and wool manufactures and available from January 1, 1953. By the beginning of the first year of the incentive program about 68 million dollars had been accumulated and provided a backlog of funds available for payments in succeeding years. Payments under the Act totaled 58 million the first year and 53 million dollars the second year, while accumulations to the fund from the tariff receipts amounted to 31 million the first year and 28 million dollars the second. Accordingly, the payments the first two years exceeded the tariff income by 52 million dollars and reduced the backlog by that much. It appears now that the backlog available for payments may be completely exhausted by the end of the fourth year. I base this assumption on the possibility that the average price received by growers in the free market for the 1957 marketing year holds around 50 cents. Three million dollars in payments must be made under the Wool Act for each cent the national average price drops below the incentive level established by the Secretary.

The Wool Act went into effect under rather adverse circumstances. In the first place, a corrective movement was under way in the world market which caused a reduction in world prices, and in the second place, the Commodity Credit Corporation had accumulated a stockpile of 150 million pounds of wool which served to depress wool prices in our country. The return to a free market after prices had been supported for a good many years also had an adverse effect on wool prices. In addition, most of the larger wool producing States were struck by a drought that extended during the first few years of the Wool Act. As a consequence, the sheep population as a whole has not increased since 1955. While it must be admitted that increased operating costs and inadequate prices for sheep products contributed to the drop, yet it can be said without fear of contradiction that the major factor in the reduction in the sheep numbers was the prolonged and devastating drought covering the range States of the western empire.

The stockpile of wool in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation has now been liquidated. The last wool was sold only last month. I want to pay tribute here and now to the Secretary of Agriculture and to others high in the Administration for their splendid efforts in disposing of a considerable quantity of the stockpile wool through trades with Turkey. The removal of the depressing influence of these stocks has tended to make wool prices in this country reflect world supply and demand conditions to a much higher degree than was possible during the first years of the present program

when prices in this country were slow to respond to rising world prices. As I indicated heretofore, the fund to provide the incentive payments under the Wool Act may be insufficient to cover the annual payments after next year.

The simplest way to assure adequate funds to finance the payments under the Wool Act in the years that lie ahead would be to amend the Act by including ad valorem duties as well as the specific duties on imports of wool and wool manufactures. The action can be fully justified on the ground that the demand for raw wool in this country is being restricted to a large degree because of the increased imports of wool manufactures such as wool fabrics. The total duties collected on wool and wool manufactures, including ad valorem as well as specific duties, from January 1, 1953 to March 31, 1957 amounted to 295 million compared to 183 million for specific duties alone. Thus, by making 70 percent of the ad valorem duties, as well as the specific duties, available for payments under the Act, the fund would be increased by about 60 percent.

When the wool bill passed the Senate in 1954 it did not have a termination date, but the House Committee inserted a four-year limitation in the bill. The report made it clear, however, that the House Committee did not mean that the wool program should be of a temporary nature. On the contrary, it indicated that it felt strongly that the program

would provide a permanent solution to our wool problems but that the Congress should take a look at the way the Act was working out every few years.

Without a question of doubt the incentive payment program under the National Wool Act has restored initiative and enterprise to our domestic wool industry. It is encouraging the development of a sound domestic industry and laying the basis for increased production of wool important for national security and for our general economic welfare. It is providing the necessary price assistance to our domestic wool growers without involving the Government in the wool merchandising business.

Experienced observers in the livestock field maintain that the Wool Act saved the wool industry from complete liquidation and offered the necessary incentive to encourage the wool growers of the country to continue their operations. There are many favorable factors operating to the advantage of the growers at the present time. Adequate, if not abundance of, moisture has returned to the range in almost every wool producing State.

As I have indicated before, the Wool Act has operated under rather adverse conditions, and a few people have expressed disappointment with the results obtained. Some people have pointed out that the Wool Act is costing more than was anticipated at the time of its en-

C. M. Bishop is Honored at Convention

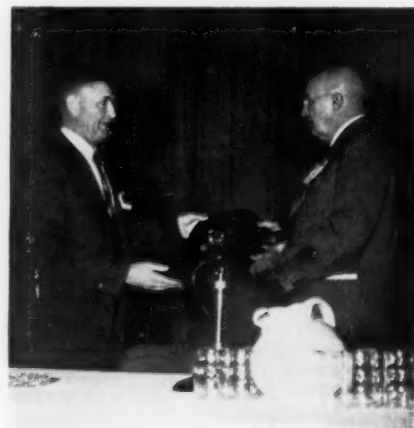
SINCE 1909 the name Pendleton has been synonymous with quality woolen products. A leader in bringing Pendleton Woolen Mills to its high position is Clarence M. Bishop, president of the mills.

Mr. Bishop's long years of service to the wool industry and to wool growers of this Nation was recognized at the recent NWGA convention. Guy Arbogast, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, presented Mr. Bishop with a plaque (see cut)—"as evidence of the high esteem with which C. M. Bishop is held by the wool growing industry."

On accepting the surprise award, Mr. Bishop said, "I have greatly enjoyed my work and associations with the wool growing industry. I only hope we can work together closely in the future. . . I'm sure we will."

Pendleton Woolen Mills' main offices are in Portland, Oregon. The original Pendleton, Oregon mill still produces blankets and fabrics, while two garment factories are in Portland; a

women's garment factory is in Omaha, Nebraska; and a mill for weaving yard goods is in Washougal, Washington.



NWGA Photo

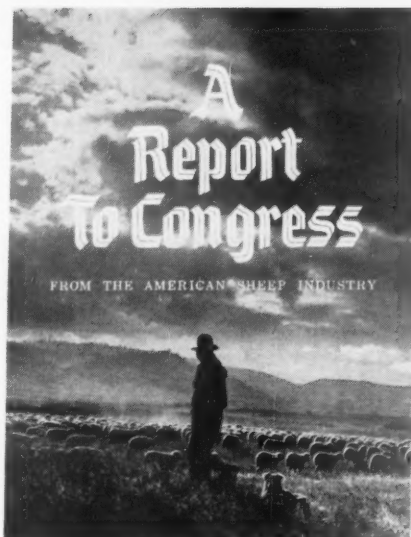
Guy Arbogast (left) presents C. M. Bishop with a plaque for "outstanding service."

actment. That is true largely, in the first place, because of the fact that the world market dropped sharply shortly after the Wool Act was placed on the books and, in the second place, as I pointed out before, the stockpile in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation had a damaging and adverse effect on our domestic market.

Also, one would be less than frank if he did not point out that there is some objection to Section 708 of the Wool Act which provides the authority for the growers to organize and conduct advertising and sales promotion programs for the industry's products and to finance such programs by deductions from their payments. As a result of deductions authorized under programs approved by growers in a referendum, the American Sheep Producers Council was organized and intensive advertising and sales promotion for both wool and lamb are under way. The Council conducts advertising and sales promotion efforts financed by the growers designed to increase returns from the sale of their products in the free market and thereby lessen the amount of payments required under the Act. About three million dollars has been available to the Council to carry out its program during each marketing year, but it seems to me that it is, as yet, too early to measure the effectiveness of the program and the benefits accruing therefrom to the industry.

It is a trifle early to measure the full effectiveness of the incentive program toward encouraging a larger production of shorn wool in accordance with the intent of the Act. It seems to me that the operation of the Wool Act and moisture conditions are entitled to equal consideration for the decided improvement in the wool industry.

Only a few days ago the Wyoming State Administrative officer in charge of the wool program reported to me that the average price received by producers on sales reported by the end of last December is 12.7 cents per pound higher in the 1957 marketing year compared to the previous marketing year. Furthermore, he stated that the records indicate that small farm flock producers report a larger gain in average price than the State average. He stated that this represented a major change from previous years. He feels that the Wyoming record speaks well for the way the Wool Act is working out. I am sure other States could make a similar report. That there is little opposition to the Wool Act on the whole is clearly indicated by reason of the fact that 45 Senators joined with me last summer in the introduction of my bill, S. 2861, extending the Wool Act for another four years. I may say to you that Senator John Cooper of Ken-



THE BOOKLET PICTURED above was recently prepared by the National Wool Growers Association with assistance from the National Wool Marketing Corporation. It was given to every member of Congress—Senators and Representatives—to acquaint them with the sheep industry and to tell of the need for extending the National Wool Act. The 20-page, two-color booklet has received favorable comment from various sources. It received support of sheep industry organizations from all 48 States in requesting extension of the Wool Act.

tucky only last week asked to be included as one of the co-sponsors of the bill. President Eisenhower, in his budget message sent up a week ago, and also in his farm message to the Congress a week ago, recommended the extension of the Wool Act. Secretary of Agriculture Benson in his report on my bill, S. 2861, to the Senate Committee on Agriculture recommended in strong language the extension of the Wool Act. The Secretary appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and testified in support of the Wool Act. In his report on my bill, the Secretary made this significant statement:

"Wool is one principal agricultural commodity in which our country is deficient in production. The Act was developed to handle the special problem of price assistance for domestic wool growers without: (a) adversely affecting foreign trade, (b) adversely affecting the competitive position of wool with imported wool and other fibers, and (c) having the Government in the wool merchandising business. The payment program under the Act is an alternative to supporting wool prices by loans or purchases or by raising the tariff to protect domestic growers' prices against the lower prices of imported wools. Support by loans and purchases resulted in domestic wools accumulating in the hands of the Government while mills looked to imported wool for an increasing share of their

requirements. Raising the tariff to obtain higher prices in the domestic market would adversely affect foreign trade and also the competitive position of wool with other fibers."

As you know, Secretary Benson appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture last Friday. It was the stormiest session that ever beset a Cabinet officer in a committee hearing that I have witnessed since I first went to Congress fifteen years ago. Some of the Senators referred to the fact that wool is given preferential treatment over other farm commodities. There seems to be a feeling in some quarters that the wool bill will not receive separate consideration but will be included in the overall farm legislation. In the course of my interrogation of Secretary Benson I brought out that we produce only about a third of the wool and sugar that we consume in this country and, therefore, both were different than all other farm commodities and, as such, should be given separate consideration. I am pleased to report to you that Senator Ellender has given me positive assurances that he will call hearings on the wool bill the end of this month or the forepart of February. I wrote a letter to all of the Senators who had so kindly joined as co-sponsors on the wool bill and asked them to request Senator Ellender to set the hearings on the wool bill for February 3 or shortly thereafter. The bill which we introduced extending the Wool Act should be enacted into law early this year so the growers can make their plans accordingly. It has proved to be the most effective and practical measure to solve the problems confronting the sheep industry. I might add a word of caution that it is extremely important that your Association do everything within its power to lend assistance to the passage of this mighty important piece of legislation through the Congress as early as possible.

A review of the economy of the Western States indicates that the sheep and wool industry stands third in economic importance in Wyoming and Nevada; fourth in New Mexico; fifth in Idaho, Utah and Montana; sixth in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, South Dakota and Texas; ninth in California; and tenth in Washington. That record indicates clearly the tremendous importance of this great industry to the economy of the western empire and, in fact, to the country as well.

Without a question of a doubt the Wool Act saved the sheep industry from complete liquidation. In my judgment our bill extending that Act is sound and proper legislation. That bill can be—it must be—and it will be enacted into law.



YOUR NWGA OFFICERS

Officers of your National Wool Growers Association for the coming year are pictured at left. They were all reelected. Posing under an Arizona orange tree in the patio of the Hotel Westward Ho are (l. to r.) Don Clyde, president; W. Hugh Baber, vice president; and Edwin E. Marsh, executive secretary treasurer. Other vice presidents are Harold Josendal; Angus McIntosh; and David Little. Vice President Penrose B. Metcalfe was not present when the photo was taken.

NWGA Photo

President Clyde's Convention Report Applauded as "Outstanding"

**ADDRESS OF DON CLYDE,
PRESIDENT,
National Wool Growers Association
93rd Annual Convention
Phoenix, Arizona, January 21, 1958**

YOUR presence at this, the 93rd convention of the National Wool Growers Association, is sincerely appreciated. Whether you are a member of this organization or whether you are interested in another segment of the industry or just a friend of the wool growers, we want to extend to you a sincere, old-fashioned western welcome. Just come right in, pull up a chair and make yourself at home because you are among friends.

We want to remind you growers that this is your association. It's strength and effectiveness depend on your support. We hope this three-day program will prove not only informative and practical, but also entertaining. Your officers believe these annual gatherings are invaluable because there is no denying the truth of that well-known aphorism: that two heads are better than one, even though they are both sheepherders' heads.

Some of the problems listed on the agenda which will call for head work are:

1. What is our attitude regarding the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act?

2. How can we secure a greater per-

centage of the consumer's dollar which is paid at the retail level for lamb?

3. Can we stabilize our tenure of use on public lands?

4. How can we protect our American market from the invasion of foreign importations?

5. Can we extend the 1954 Wool Act? These are some of our problems, there are many others.

May I first report on the status of the Federal legislation in 1957 which concerns our industry. Since that is one of the important functions of the National, I am sure it would be monotonous if I told you all the legislative matters your representatives worked on, so I will mention only the most important.

JURISDICTION OVER PACKER PRACTICES

We supported S. 1356, the O'Mahoney-Watkins bill to transfer the jurisdiction over most meat packers' activities, from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Trade Commission. This convention, a year ago, directed that we take this action. The bill was reported out of committee but was held over for action until the present session of Congress.

CARPET WOOL BILL

We opposed H. R. 2151, permitting duty-free entry of wools not finer than 46's when used for carpet purposes.

This bill was reported out of committee July 31, but with the help of some of the States, particularly Texas, we were able to hold it off the floor because the Rules Committee did not give it a rule. It will be back early in 1958 and it is going to be difficult to defeat.

TEXTILE IDENTIFICATION OR LABELING BILL

We did considerable work on H. R. 469—a bill providing for the labeling of all textile products. This bill passed the House. The National Retail Dry Goods Association is attempting to nullify the effects of the Wool Products Labeling Act through amendments. This bill will need watching in the Senate.

LABOR

We have cooperated with the California Range Association in bringing in herders to relieve the sheepherding problem. Rather than secure special legislation, the House Judiciary Committee recommended they be brought in under the Immigration & Nationality Act on a six-month permit, which can be renewed up to a maximum of three years. During 1957 the California Range Association brought in 355 men and placed them with growers. I would like to commend the Range Association for their continued efforts. We cooperated with the Texas Association on some of their labor problems.

PUBLIC LAND WITHDRAWALS

We testified in support of H. R. 5538 introduced by Congressman Engle of California. This bill would require approval of Congress for public land withdrawals of over 5,000 acres. It passed both houses of Congress but was held up in Conference Committee.

WOOL PILOT PROCESSING PLANT

An appropriation for the erection and operation of a wool pilot processing plant at Albany, California, was secured by our efforts in cooperation with the State associations. The appropriation included \$105,000 for the erection of the plant and \$300,000 for operations. The purpose of the plant is to conduct research on wool uses and improvement in woolen fabrics.

Last week Dr. H. P. Lundgren, who is in charge of the project, stated the plant is under construction, the equipment is being purchased and staff members are being selected.

WOOL FABRIC RESERVATION

We have vigorously supported the Presidential Order of September 28, 1956 invoking the Geneva Wool Fabric Reservation. This action increases the ad valorem tariff duties on woolen and

worsted fabrics when such imports exceed by 5 percent the U. S. average production for the preceding three calendar years. Early in 1957 we wrote Secretary Benson urging him to contact the President to continue the order. This he agreed to do.

The 1957 quota was filled on July 25 and on that date the ad valorem part of the duty was increased from 25 percent to 45 percent.

On December 9 a hearing was called before the Interdepartmental Committee for Reciprocity Information in Washington. We testified before this committee, asking that the Geneva Wool Fabric Reservation be made permanent, for the protection of our wool market. Since that hearing, a committee of Cabinet membership has been set up to review the matter. We have written all members on the Committee urging them not to weaken the Wool Fabric Reservation as now established.

LAMB

LAMB prices improved in 1957 from two to three cents per pound. This was probably due to several factors; ample feed supplies, reduction of marketing numbers due to the holding of ewe lambs and the advance in price of other meats. Lamb did not keep pace with beef and pork and the low wool market took from a cent to a cent and a half off the pelt value. We had a fairly even market, price-wise, throughout the season. Lambs did not go as high through the spring season as usual. We had one bad break the middle of September but since then, prices have continued to rise. The feeders are selling lambs up to \$24.50 and they may reach a quarter. We are glad the feeder is making money—he will be back next fall to offer price competition.

The continual rise in the percentage the meat processor is taking out of the consumer dollar for meat worries me. There was a time when the producer retained 55 cents, now it has dropped to 39 cents. I realize inflation, added services and union labor practices have contributed to increased processor costs but the producer's expenses are likewise continuing upward. Whenever any product is in surplus, as meat has been the last few years, the trade hesitates to increase consumer prices and reduce volume, so the easiest way out is to pass the increased costs back to the grower in lower prices. The producer sits at the end of the line—there being no one left for him to divide the expense with, he must reduce his profit by absorbing it.

Since receipts from the sale of lamb constitute approximately two-thirds of the average wool grower's income, we should pursue actively and consistently

our study to improve our marketing practices. We should eliminate any road blocks or trade methods which narrow our marketing outlets or reduce competitive buying which is the life blood of market activity.

There are no quick cure-all methods to improve lamb marketing. It requires careful study to determine wise procedure to avoid serious repercussion. Therefore, I should like to ask the chairman of the Lamb Committee to consider in his meeting, the advisability of recommending that the National Wool Growers Association set up a special committee to function throughout the year to study improvements in our lamb marketing practices. These are some of the topics which I think they should consider and where I feel we might make considerable progress:

1. Federal grading . . . Should it be abolished? Should the grades be narrowed, widened? What is it costing the producers? House Bill 9546, introduced by Congressman Multer of New York during the closing days of the last session would make grading mandatory. We must act on that. Would an industry-wide grading conference be advisable?

2. Can we suggest to the retailer of meat, better buying practices which would improve the live lamb prices? Several large retailers have been cooperative enough to solicit industry suggestions. I feel we should accept their invitation to discuss the matter.

3. The Packers and Stockyard officials have asked the National Wool Growers Association for suggestions on improving and enforcing buying practices on terminal markets.

4. Consider the value of conducting or cooperating in a lamb palatability project.

5. Is there a buyers' price ceiling on the dressed lamb market? If not, how can the market break two to three cents within 24 hours?

These suggestions would make a good starting agenda. There will be others of importance. Such problems rarely solve themselves. We should go to work on them. The time to do it is now.



**DON
CLYDE**
Your NWGA
President reports

TRADE AGREEMENTS LEGISLATION

THE RECIPROCAL Trade Agreements Act is up for renewal in this session of Congress. This Act was fathered by Cordell Hull in 1934. Under this Act the President is authorized to reduce tariffs a certain percentage annually. The proposed new law would contain these clauses:

1. Authority is given to extend the Trade Agreements Act for five years from June 30, 1958.

2. The President is given authority to reduce any rate of duty existing on July 1, 1958:

- a. By 5 percent of the duty annually for five years.

- b. By 3 percent of the ad valorem duties.

- c. Authority is given to reduce all duties 50 percent if an existing duty is in excess of the 1930 level.

3. All safeguards for American industry will be continued. The President will be authorized to raise duties 50 percent above the rate of duty in effect July 1, 1934.

The greatest tariff battle of the century is expected in this Congress over this trade agreements policy. Mr. Wilbur Mills (Democrat from Arkansas) is the new chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. He will no doubt introduce the President's tariff bill. It will probably be one of the first bills to come before the 2nd session of the 85th Congress. The Administration will give it vigorous support. Our industry has suffered seriously under the Trade Agreements Act. Both raw wool tariffs and tariffs on manufactured woolen fabrics were reduced in 1948. We as wool growers are unalterably opposed to the extension of this act without protective amendments.

1. We believe the regulation of foreign commerce is specifically declared by the Constitution to be the prerogative of the Congress and that this power should be returned to that body.

2. We believe the Tariff Commission's authority should be strengthened and their recommendations for protection of domestic industries through the Escape Clause should be transmitted to Congress for approval or disapproval instead of being sent to the President.

3. The Escape Clause procedure should be clarified to specify that import quotas can be readily applied.

4. We oppose H. R. 6630 and 6631 which provide for U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

The great pressure for passage of this legislation by the present Administration comes from the Department of State. This Department has sold the President, many Congressmen and a

great part of the citizenry on the premise that free trade among the free nations is absolutely mandatory to keep the peace. The State Department is seeking to eliminate Congressional control over tariffs. They want the use of tariffs as a pawn of diplomacy. In our Government's desire to bring about better foreign relationships with other nations, the interests of the people who produce many of the raw materials are forgotten—the farmer, the rancher, the miner and many others. Executive domination of tariff policies leads to the sacrifice of domestic producers in favor of foreign traders.

The flood of foreign manufactured woolen goods which is invading our American markets is seriously threatening the only market we have for our domestic wool—our American textile mills. Both New Zealand and Australia are seeking the America market for their lambs and mutton. What happened to the American mining industry could very well happen to ours. The future of our wool growing industry depends on the protection we are given against this invasion of voluminous supplies of cheaply produced foreign imports of competitive products. We must exert all of our strength, our wisdom and our ingenuity to protect our markets by maintaining adequate tariffs and import quotas.

We had better extend the Wool Act than seek to raise tariffs on raw wool. First, I don't think it can be done. Second, increased specific wool tariffs will raise prices and reduce tonnage in favor of synthetics. Third, with present inflation, tariffs on raw wool would have to be raised more than double.

Where tariff is workable, such as ad valorem duties on wool manufactures or on meat, I have never varied in my opinion.

PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

THE present consumers' market is vigorously competed for by many efficient and well-organized sellers of merchandise. No product remains in demand by the buying public unless it is constantly kept before them, no matter how meritorious it may be. The products of the sheep producers are no exception. Lamb and wool must continually be promoted by efficient advertising agencies if we are to continue to receive our share of the consumers' expendable income for food and clothing.

During the last two years the ASPC was set up under Section 708 of the National Wool Act to advertise and promote our products. Approximately

3 million dollars plus has been collected annually from one cent a pound on wool and five cents a hundred weight on lamb for this purpose.

The efforts expended in advertising lamb have been subject to some criticism, both from within our membership and by outside organizations. Prices for lamb have not advanced spectacularly, but I for one have faith in the program. Give it time—time to be effective among the consumers; time to improve the techniques of promotion. I sincerely believe we have had fewer serious breaks in the market. We did have one last September 15 but I believe I know why. Certainly it was not the fault of the advertising program.

The breakdown between the funds for the fiscal year of 1957-58 is \$1,153,000 for lamb and \$800,000 for wool. The difference in these added amounts and that collected is being carried as a reserve fund. Approximately \$625,000 is turned directly to the Wool Bureau which they match with approximately \$1,200,000; \$50,000 is apportioned among 19 "Make It Yourself With Wool" groups. Other segments of the wool industry which will spend money for advertising this year are the woolen mills \$134,000; Wool, Inc., \$100,000; Wool Knit Associates \$50,000 and the wool trade \$50,000. In the aggregate this adds up to more than 2 million dollars which will be spent annually to educate the American consumer as to

the merits of the greatest of all fibers—wool.

For many years we have talked about the loss of our wool market to the non-cellulosic chemical fibers and while we have hesitated, that possibility has become an actuality. Wool consumption this year is down 10 percent while synthetics are up 14 percent. The whole wool manufacturing industry has undergone a revolutionary change. There are few, if any, of the present wool textile mills which are not using their equipment to process blended fabrics and fabrics containing no wool. The dynamic forces of such tradename mills as "Julliard," "Botany," "Bell," "Forstmann," which were synonymous with wool have either been liquidated or have been absorbed by large textile aggregations which use all commercial fibers in their mills. These mills have no preference for certain fibers—they produce what the consumer will buy considering price, quality, style and the desire of the individual.

I hope we can maintain our advertising and promotion of both wool and lamb. I think both the Wool Bureau and the ASPC are doing a commendable job. We expect their efficiency to increase with added experience. What is the use of us growers producing a good wool crop or a good lamb crop if competitive products take our market? I am tired of asking other segments of our industry, "Won't you please advertise, promote and sell my products?" I still believe there is merit in the adage, "The Lord helps those who help themselves."

RESEARCH

MORE than 10 billion dollars was spent by Governmental agencies and industry in major research projects in 1957. This huge, scientifically planned effort to revolutionize the world in which we live, will pay off in better living, not in generations but in a matter of months. Yesterday I hope most of you heard John Breckenridge, chairman of the Wool Research & Marketing Advisory Committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, tell what is being done to help our industry. We are vitally interested in this type of work. Certainly there is great need for new uses for wool and animal products, better methods of feeding lambs for a faster gain. We need better techniques to know when tenderness, flavor and texture of meat makes a lamb prime. We need continual work in the eradication of disease and more knowledge regarding the treatment of sick animals. The old saying that a "sick sheep is a dead sheep" is no longer a truism.

The University of Wyoming experi-



"WELCOME TO ARIZONA, land of palm trees," is what Robert W. 'Bob' Lockett (right), president of the Arizona Wool Growers Association is saying to Chief of the Forest Service Richard E. McArdle in the above photo. McArdle was a featured speaker at the recent NWGA convention.

ments in making blankets to protect sheep against weather and brush is interesting. We need more studies of plants and their nutritional value. We should know how much grazing those plants can stand without injury to their productive capacity. We need more productive grasses and their adaptation to elevation and climate. How much vegetative cover and litter is necessary for proper watershed protection is a controversial subject just now. Noxious plants are taking over much of our range. Tar weed and halogeton are dangerous examples. We know little about their control. All these and many other problems confront us—the answers may change the whole future of our industry and these answers are the results obtained by the application of that magical word—research.

NATIONAL WOOL ACT

THE NATIONAL Wool Act expires March 31, 1959. The extension of this Act by the present Congress is imperative for a prosperous wool growing industry. Wool prices during the last 15 years have had a most erratic history. Frozen at 41 cents a pound at the time of Pearl Harbor, wool remained at this low figure for several years, even though production costs rose 65 percent. The upsurge in wool prices which was normally expected at the Government's release was smothered by a 25 percent tariff cut on clean wool in 1948. A non-recourse loan program was then offered to a faltering industry in 1952. This did little except build up a stockpile which exerted a further depressing influence on the market.

In 1954 President Eisenhower, while refusing the Tariff Commission's recommendation to raise the tariff on wool 10 cents a pound, in his message to Congress recommended a new program and said, in part, "A wool program is needed which will assure an equitable return to growers and encourage production and marketing. It should require a minimum of Governmental interference with both producers and processors; entail a minimum of cost to taxpayers and consumers."

In 1954 Congress passed the National Wool Act, but it did not become effective as far as payments to producers were concerned, until the summer of 1956. Through this law we have had what amounts to a floor under wool at 62 cents a pound. The goal of the program is to reach a production of 300,000,000 pounds annually. During the period from January 1, 1942 to January 1, 1957, wherein wool prices were subjected to Government freezes, reduced tariffs, commodity loans and stockpiles, sheep numbers in the U. S. decreased



NWGA Photo

ALL WOOL AND A YARD WIDE is a popular phrase with these wool officials who measure out a yard in match books during the NWGA convention in Phoenix. They are (l. to r.) S. L. Stumberg, Sanderson, Texas, vice president of the American Wool Council (AWC); R. G. Lund, New Zealand member of the International Wool Secretariat; J. K. Sexton, Willows, California, president, AWC; E. S. Mayer, Sonora, Texas, board chairman, The Wool Bureau; and E. E. Marsh, AWC and NWGA secretary treasurer.

from 49,807,000 to 26,370,000, or approximately 50 percent.

1958 will see the sheep industry increase its numbers for the first time in 16 years with the exception of a slight increase in 1952. Stability and a modest profit have restored faith and optimism to the industry. These are the direct results of the Wool Act. I am fearful they will be short-lived unless we can persuade Congress to renew this important legislation. I sincerely believe prosperity and expansion will continue if the Act is renewed.

I am sure you would like to know what the National Association has done preparatory to the extension of the Wool Act:

1. Senate Bill 2861 was introduced in the closing days of the first session of the 85th Congress by Senator Barrett of Wyoming, and 45 Senators co-sponsored the bill.

2. A similar bill has been introduced in the House by seven western Congressmen up to the present time.

3. We expect the Senate Agriculture Committee will call hearings on Senate Bill 2861 in early February. We are making thorough preparations to present a strong case at these hearings.

4. In cooperation with the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the National Lamb Feeders and some other parties, we prepared an attractive brochure entitled, "A Report to Congress." It relates the accomplishments of the Wool Act. We have placed one in the hands of each Congressman.

5. We have searched out one or more

sheep association in every State in the Union, 94 groups in all. We hope to have a strong contract group in most of them who will help us with their particular Congressmen.

6. We have solicited and have been assured of the endorsement and support of the National Grange and the Farmers' Union.

7. I appeared before the American Farm Bureau Commodity Committee at their Chicago convention and presented our case for renewal. Although the resolution they passed was not too favorable, I talked with several of their directors and they assured me that they would not destroy our present wool program unless they can provide us with a better plan. It might be interesting for you to know that most of the opposition in the Farm Bureau originated in the Midwest.

8. On December 13, in connection with the National Wool Marketing and the National Lamb Feeders, we had a 30-minute conference with Secretary Benson. He advised us he was 100 percent behind the extension and that he had cleared the matter with both the President and the Cabinet. We requested the appointment of a special representative from his Department to work with Congress. He agreed to name such an official (Wesley A. D'Ewart, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture).

9. We have secured favorable endorsement of the extension of the National Wool Act by President Eisenhower in his budget message to Con-

gress. We are also working with the Office of Defense Mobilization to back up our contention that wool is a strategic commodity and considered essential for national defense.

We are faced with the necessity of increasing the tariff revenues above the 70 percent of specific duties which finances the present Wool Act. Since wool imports have been reduced materially, due to excessive importations of woolen manufactured goods, we feel that we should delete the word "specific" in the new Act and ask that 70 percent of all duties on both wool and imported wool manufactures be set up for this purpose.

This covers generally the Association's activities and preparatory measures. The Executive Committee will set up the policies your officers are to follow and determine the strategy, as far

as possible, from this point on.

In concluding this report, I should like to thank all people, both in the Association and out, who have cooperated so splendidly in rendering assistance in preparing for the extension of the Wool Act. I would especially like to mention the National Wool Marketing Corporation which has rendered meritorious service.

I would like to say to you growers that to pass this legislation through the Congress will be a most difficult and strenuous task. We continually meet the warning that "it can't be done." We realize that it will require the combined efforts of our entire membership and all of our affiliated organizations together with every friend the industry has. I have faith that a determined, resourceful, united industry-wide organization can and will succeed.

During our fiscal year the National Wool Growers Association paid \$21,098.76 of the Salt Lake office, organization and convention expenses, with the balance of \$25,000 being paid by the National Wool Growers Association Company, publishers of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. Of the expenses \$3,178.31 was spent on Washington legislative work and \$1,125.93 on Washington general expense. Freight rate work handled by Chas. E. Blaine & Son totalled \$4,055.30.

The expenses of National Wool Growers Association delegates in attending American Sheep Producers Council meetings amounted to \$150.45, \$1,600 was paid for tariff work to the National Wool Growers Association Committee on Import Export Policy and the American Tariff League; \$468.59 was spent on preliminary work in connection with the National Wool Act extension.

Because the growers' portion of wool promotion funds is now being handled by the American Sheep Producers Council through the 1-cent-per-pound deduction from incentive payments, the American Wool Council is no longer receiving any money. Hence, the American Wool Council no longer bears any expense of the Salt Lake office. It has also been necessary for the National Wool Growers Association to assume the expenses of the American Wool Council representatives in attending meetings of the Wool Bureau, Inc. Travel expenses to these meetings submitted up to the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$1,839.67.

Travel expense of various National Wool Growers Association committee members amounted to \$664.46. A total of \$21,927.52 was paid by the Association to our publishing company for subscriptions to the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. Total disbursements of the Association amounted to \$56,190.49, as compared to receipts of \$64,850.27.

Our present bank balance will, of course, be used in the months ahead prior to receipt of quota payments from our various State associations for the 1958 fiscal year. And in addition, expenses will be much heavier than usual in the months ahead, due to all of the extra costs in connection with the extension of the National Wool Act.

In closing, I would like to pay tribute to our hard-working president, Don Clyde, who has spent a great deal of time in the Salt Lake office this past year because he is truly interested in the welfare of the sheep industry. I also appreciate the wonderful support I have received from the other National officers as well as from officers and individuals in our State associations. And, lastly, a bouquet is in order for the loyal and hard-working National Wool Growers Association staff.

Treasurer's Report Lists 1956-57 NWGA Expenditures

**REPORT
OF SECRETARY-TREASURER
EDWIN E. MARSH AT 93RD ANNUAL
CONVENTION, NATIONAL WOOL
GROWERS CONVENTION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA,
JANUARY 21, 1958**

YOU may be interested to know that this is not the first time the National Wool Growers Association has convened in Phoenix, Arizona; in fact, the first time we met here was almost 30 years ago—back in 1929. I glanced over the proceedings of that 1929 convention to find that the problems of those days were: (1) lamb promotion; (2) better marketing of lamb; (3) improvement in the preparation and marketing of wool; (4) tariff protection; (5) national forest and public domain legislation; and (6) stronger State and National organizations. 1929 doesn't sound too different from 1958, does it?

If you think times have changed in the last 30 years, you will be interested to know that Mr. W. P. Wing, the secretary of the California Wool Growers Association, and the San Francisco delegation of the California Association flew over to the convention in Phoenix in 1929. The age of flight was also under way back in those days, but I guess times have changed a little since 1929 because Chet Wing could make the

same trip today in 2½ hours instead of the nine required then.

I am here, of course, to discuss the financial situation of the National Wool Growers Association and to give you a report on the condition of the treasury. It is interesting to note that the present system through which the National Wool Growers Association receives its major financial support was established just prior to our 1929 convention here in Phoenix. That is the system whereby our affiliated State associations support the National financially on the basis of their sheep population. I am happy to report that for the 1956-57 fiscal year, just recently closed, all of our affiliated States have met 100 percent of their quota payments to the National. This doesn't happen every year and I think it is a most heartening thing. It is a recognition by individual sheepmen of the important work of both their State and National Wool Growers Associations.

Total quotas of the states for the 1956-57 fiscal year ending October 31, 1957, amounted to \$65,000, which, as I have stated, is paid in full.

With additional income from other sources, including the National Ram Sale, total receipts during the fiscal year were \$64,850.27. This figure does not include quota payments in the amount of \$32,584 received from seven States since our books closed on October 31.

COCCIDIOSIS

by JOHN C. LOTZE*

COCCIDIOSIS is caused by microscopic, one-celled parasites (Protozoa), known as coccidia. It is a common but generally overlooked disease of lambs and kids throughout the United States.

The developing stages of the parasites live in the lining of the intestine and destroy parts of it. This causes diarrhea, or scours, which may or may not be bloody. Severely affected animals become unthrifty, fail to grow, and may die.

Sheep and goats acquire coccidiosis by swallowing feed and water contaminated with the droppings of infected animals.

The life cycle of coccidia has two main phases—a free-living phase outside the body of the animal and a parasitic phase in its intestine.

The free-living phase, known as oocysts, is the one by which the parasites spread to new hosts. The oocysts are discharged in the manure of infected animals. In moist places with temperatures above freezing, eight tiny, wormlike bodies—sporozoites—form inside each one in about a week. They are then known as sporulated oocysts and are infective.

Oocysts have thick shells and are resistant to drying and most chemical disinfectants. The parasites in this phase may live for several months on soil. Generally they occur in large numbers on pastures and in pens and other places where infected animals are kept. The parasites are readily killed by ammonia produced by fermenting manure.

The parasitic phase begins when the sporulated oocysts are swallowed.

When the oocysts reach the upper part of the small intestine, the sporozoites inside them become active and escape. Each sporozoite then enters one of the cells that line the small intestine and divides a number of times. It is then known as a schizont.

As the schizont grows, the host's cell grows also sometimes to a tremendous size. It finally dies. Enormous numbers of tiny cigar-shaped bodies, known as merozoites, develop within each schizont. The merozoites escape from the schizont, and each invades a separate,

different cell. Millions of cells may be affected at one time.

Some of the merozoites develop into eggs. Others divide into numerous wormlike forms, which migrate to the eggs and fertilize them. A thick shell develops around the egg and it is now called an oocyst. The oocysts are released into the cavity of the intestine and pass to the outside with the droppings. The first oocysts are produced about 16 to 21 days after inoculation. An infected animal may void enormous numbers of oocysts in 10 or 15 days.

Destruction of large areas of the lining of the intestine may begin five to seven days after infection, but severely affected animals usually do not appear to be sick until about the 11th day of the infection—when the young stages or merozoites in the schizonts are reaching maturity.

Ten species of coccidia, all of the genus *Eimeria*, have been reported in sheep and goats. It is generally assumed—but not proved—that the same species affect both sheep and goats. It has been assumed also that the different species are equally harmful.

The three species that occur most often in sheep may differ in their ability to damage the animal. Lambs, raised free of parasites until they were three to five months old and maintained on a good diet, were studied in a research project at the Parasite Station of the Beltsville Research Center.

Some of the lambs were given one-half million sporulated oocysts of one of the most common species, *Eimeria niniae-kohl-yakimova*. About half of these lambs died from severe coccidiosis. Some lambs were fed one-half million oocysts of either *E. arloingi* or *E. faurei*, but did not seem to be affected seriously. Others got five million oocysts of *E. arloingi*; none died. Still others were fed 50 million oocysts of *E. faurei*—a tremendous dose—but none died.

Symptoms of coccidiosis depend on the amount of damage the parasites do to the intestine. That in turn depends on the number of oocysts swallowed at one time and the species involved. At birth or shortly thereafter, most or all sheep and goats acquire light infections

of one or more species of coccidia, apparently without bad effects.

The development of large numbers of the parasites in the intestine at one time may injure extensive areas of the intestine and thereby interfere with digestion and cause diarrhea, loss of weight, and death. Breaks in the wool may occur about a month after the sheep acquires a heavy infection.

To diagnose coccidiosis of sheep and goats one needs a microscope to detect the parasites, either the oocysts in the droppings or the parasites in their various stages of development in the intestines. One needs experience to recognize the parasites and to judge whether the infections were severe enough to produce the symptoms and deaths encountered, because other disorders may be present and produce like symptoms.

When animals become heavily infected, symptoms may occur and the animal may die before oocysts are formed. Furthermore, the number of oocysts in the droppings may not always reflect the severity of the infection because of resistance or some factor that tends to check the formation of oocysts.

In general, however, coccidiosis should be suspected when lambs have diarrhea.

No specific chemical treatment of proved reliability is available for coccidiosis of sheep and goats.

Sulfonamides, especially sulfaguandine, sulfamethazine, and sulfasuxadine, have been used advantageously in several instances. At the proper time and in proper amounts, they may destroy some of the intestinal stages, reduce the production of oocysts, and help the animal withstand the injurious effects of the parasites. Since the developing stages of coccidia injure the lining of the intestine and make it easier for bacteria to invade the intestinal wall, these drugs may be of help in stopping invasions by certain bacteria.

Fly strike is favored by the watery feces of coccidial scours, which keeps the wool on the hind parts moist. The odor of the feces attracts blowflies, and they lay tremendous numbers of eggs on the soiled wool. The larva, or maggots, that hatch from the eggs live close to

the skin and attack the tissues of the living animal. Severe infestations of the larva may cause death unless they are detected early and proper treatment is given.

Treatment consists in removing the soiled wool and applying a medicated smear or ointment to destroy the maggots and to promote the healing of lesions. Commercial screwworm remedies are recommended for this purpose.

Control of coccidiosis of sheep and goats rests largely on the use of management practices that help to keep the animals from contaminating their feed and water with droppings, which may contain oocysts. That, in turn, helps keep the animals from swallowing large numbers of oocysts at one time and thus prevent severe cases.

Some suggestions:

Clean pens often and keep them dry.

Ordinary disinfectants have little or

no effect on oocysts. Washing pens with disinfectants may be of little value against coccidiosis, but may help to control bacterial diseases.

Crowding animals together in close quarters favors coccidiosis. With increased use of improved pastures and more intensive farming, there is an increasing tendency to keep larger numbers of sheep and goats in small areas. Pastures should not be overstocked. A plan of pasture rotation should be followed.

Feed good diets and use prescribed medicines in recommended ways to help prevent severe infections, especially when animals are crowded. Sulfur mixed in the feed of lambs kept in feed lots is reported to have given good results against coccidiosis.

*John C. Lotze, a parasitologist in the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch, has done research on protozoan diseases of livestock at the Agricultural Research Center since 1938.

Cattlemen Elect Milburn 25th President in Oklahoma City

G. R. "Jack" Milburn of Grassrange, Montana, became the 25th president of the American National Cattlemen's Association on January 8, at the conclusion of a three-day convention in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Milburn succeeds Don C. Collins of Kit Carson, Colorado.

Elected first vice president was Fred Dressler of Gardnerville, Nevada. Re-elected vice presidents were Dorris Ballew, Natchez, Mississippi; Fred Fritz, Clifton, Arizona; J. C. Cecil, Riley, Oregon; Clifford Hansen, Jackson, Wyoming; and J. B. Smith, Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Radford S. Hall, Denver, Colorado, was reelected executive secretary.

Thirty-nine resolutions demonstrated the busy days of work put in by the stockmen, who also heard from leaders of industry and government on marketing, research and beef promotion. Interspersed were events of the groundbreaking ceremony for the National Cowboy Hall of Fame, which included the world premiere of Columbia Picture's new movie, "Cowboy."

Resolutions adopted:

Endorsed the National Beef Council and pledged assistance to help obtain national legislation for a voluntary check-off system to collect promotional funds.

Asked Congress to not extend the Trade Agreements program and to resist pressure for endorsement of the Organization for Trade Cooperation. In addition, asked Congress and the Tariff Commission to revise

old import duties and quotas to "a new and more realistic basis to preserve American markets for American people."

Stated that elimination of conformation in meat grading would not be desirable; asked the U. S. Department of Agriculture to go to work immediately on testing a grading system which would further delineate within the grade for a yield of retail cuts and ratio of fat, lean, and bone; opposed vigorously any future legislation to make Federal grading mandatory.

Requested that Congress amend procedure to interstate highway planning to require hearings in all rural areas as well as the present hearings in urban areas.

Opposed present moves to set up a wilderness preservation act which would set aside land for recreational purposes.

Reaffirmed support of the Packers and Stockyards Act and urged strengthening of its policing of unfair trade practices; endorsed the Cooley-Hill Bill (H. R. 9020) dealing with the P&SY Act.

Declared a ranch should be eligible for recertification as brucellosis free when all cattle have been officially calfhood vaccinated and all heifer calves in the future will be 100 percent officially calfhood vaccinated or spayed.

Opposed all legislation and regulations in administration of National Forests which are not in accord with the multiple use principle.

Petitioned Congress to enact legislation requiring all Federal agencies to get Congressional approval before withdrawing any area of land.

Urged Congress to pass legislation reaffirming by law the rights of States to control and supervise their water.

Asked that labor unions "be subjected to the same controls and regulations now enforced on industry."

Suggested that the average year basis

used by stockmen for payment of income taxes be extended to 10 years.

Advised officers to be alert to encroachment on principles of private ownership through the assumed right of condemnation such as now exists in Colorado where such action is under way for recreational purposes. Cowmen pledged their assistance in resistance.

Favored long-term binding cooperative agreements between the Bureau of Land Management and the permittee, and asked the bureau not to make changes too frequently in BLM management.

Asked that there be no cuts in appropriations for agricultural research so that agriculture may be less "dependent on subsidies."

Opposed use of diverted "soil bank" acres for production of meat; asked that drought emergency clauses be stricken from soil bank program.

Sheep and Lambs on Feed Down 8% from Year Ago

THE number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1, 1958 was 8 percent less than a year earlier, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The number is estimated at 3,938,000 head, 364,000 head less than a year earlier and the smallest number for January 1 since 1951. A substantial part of the decrease was in the Western States.

For the 11 Corn Belt States, the 2,309,000 sheep and lambs on feed for market were 1 percent less than the 2,341,000 on feed January 1, 1957, but 5 percent more than on feed January 1, 1956. The number on feed was up from last January in four of the 11 States. Indiana, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Kansas. These increases ranged from 2 percent in South Dakota to 64 percent in Kansas. The number on feed was the same as a year earlier in Michigan, while declines ranging from 2 to 15 percent were recorded in Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, and Nebraska. July through November 1957 shipments of feeder sheep and lambs into nine of the Corn Belt States for which data are available, were 11 percent less than the same period of 1956.

The total number of sheep and lambs on feed in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas was 4 percent less than a year earlier, with a sharp increase in Kansas partially offsetting a large decline in Texas. In Kansas, the 246,000 head on feed, including those on wheat pasture, were at the highest level since January 1954. Wheat made good growth for pasture throughout Kansas.

In Colorado, the 504,000 head on feed January 1 this year was 8 percent less than the 550,000 head on feed on January 1, 1957. Most of the decline was in the northern area of the State with an estimated 340,000 head on feed as compared with 377,000 in 1957. The Arkan-

sas Valley in Colorado showed 5,000 less lambs on feed than last year with the estimated numbers at 140,000 for 1958 and 145,000 for 1957. Lamb feeding in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska and Wyoming was down 25 percent from last year with the 1958 number estimated at 185,000 head as compared with 247,000 in 1957. In California, the number of sheep and lambs on feed at 250,000 head was 29 percent less than the 352,000 head on January 1, 1957. Elsewhere in the West, numbers on feed were up 9 percent in Montana, 17 percent in Wyoming, 57 percent in New Mexico, and 10 percent in Oregon. The number on feed was the same as a year earlier in Nevada, with decreases in other Western States as follows: Idaho, 40 percent; Arizona, 49 percent; Utah, 21 percent; and Washington, 24 percent.

Weather conditions to January 1, 1958 over the country as a whole were favorable for lamb feeding. Feed supplies are ample in all lamb feeding sections of the country. High feeder prices and fewer lambs available for feeding are factors curtailing feeding operations. The average price of good and choice feeder lambs at Denver advanced from a low of \$18.50 in early July to \$22.62 in December. For the week ending December 28, 1957, the price at \$22.62, may be compared with \$17.75 a year earlier.

—USDA Release

Chicago Lamb Slaughtering Discontinued by Swift

LAMB and calf dressing operations at Swift & Company's Chicago plant will be discontinued January 25, it was announced on January 9, by Walter F. Schuette, Chicago plant manager.

"This change has been necessitated by the drastic reduction in the supply of calves and lambs available for processing in our Chicago plant," Schuette declared. "In the last 10 years salable receipts of sheep and lambs at Chicago have dropped about 40 percent. There has been an even greater reduction in calf receipts during this period. Because of these reduced supplies, it is no longer economically sound to continue operations of Chicago small-stock facilities which were built to handle a much larger volume. Continuance of these operations would also have required substantial rehabilitation expenditures.

"This shift in operations is part of a company-wide program to adjust its operations to meet changing industry conditions."

Swift will continue to purchase lambs and calves on the Chicago market, for processing at other Swift plants, Schuette explained.

February, 1958

One of a series of "Taste Adventures With Lamb" by A.S.P.C.



BONELESS ROASTED SHOULDER WITH CRANBERRIES

A lean, meaty cut...and economically priced! Season with salt, pepper and slivers of garlic and roast in 325 degree oven for about 30 minutes to the pound. When meat thermometer registers 175 degrees, the roast will be "medium"—the way most people prefer it. Serve piping hot (on hot dishes) with your favorite vegetables. And for color and flavor, add a helping of cranberries or jelly such as currant, mint or apple.

New Taste Adventures with LAMB

Lamb is delicious so many different ways



OVEN-BARBECUED RIBLETs with Tangy Sauce

3 pounds lamb riblets	1 cup catchup
Salt & pepper to season	3 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
1 medium onion, chopped	2 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons brown sugar	1 cup water
1/2 teaspoon red pepper	1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup lemon juice	

Brown riblets on all sides. Pour off drippings. Season with salt and pepper. Add chopped onion and brown lightly. Mix remaining ingredients and pour over riblets. Cover and place in slow oven (300 degrees) for 1 1/2 hours or until tender. Serves 6.



Lamb and the trim waistline

For many years, various cuts of lamb have had a prominent place on many popular reducing diets. There are sound reasons for this. Lean lamb is comparatively low in calories in proportion to the nutritive elements it supplies, and which the body must have to build and repair muscle tissue and maintain good health. Lamb is rated excellent by nutritional authorities as a source of com-

plete protein, niacin, and food iron. Lamb also supplies important amounts of thiamine and riboflavin.

Isn't it good to know you can have your lamb and a trim waistline, too?

at your favorite market again...
FREE RECIPES for preparing many cuts of lamb now at your meat market. Or write LAMB, 18 East 2nd Ave., Denver, Colorado.



BW-3-57

NUMBER THREE OF A SERIES of ads placed in some of the Nation's leading newspapers is shown above. The advertisement was placed for the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., by its advertising agency. This is the third in a group of advertisements being reprinted by your NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.



NWGA Photo

SPEAKERS AT THE UTAH Wool Growers Association convention included (from left to right) Senator Arthur V. Watkins of Utah, Vice President Welby Aagard, Gus P. Backman, chairman of the National Forest Research Advisory Committee, and Frederick P. Champ, Utah banker and business man.

Forest Service Grazing Permit Cuts Questioned at Utah Convention

MEMBERS of the Utah Wool Growers Association met for their 51st annual convention in Salt Lake City on January 7 and 8 in what was billed as "a work convention." It lived up to its billing.

Standout presentations of vital information to sheepmen were made by each of the guest speakers. Particular enthusiasm was generated by Utah's senior U. S. Senator, Arthur V. Watkins, and by Frederick P. Champ, vice president of the Cache Valley Branch of the Walker Bank and Trust Company, Logan, Utah.

Senator Watkins told the group that he had asked the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a one-year moratorium on recently announced Forest Service grazing cuts. He said that "both good watersheds and good grazing lands are possible on Forest lands. I am a staunch believer in multiple use."

"No stockman that I have known in my 11 years as a U. S. Senator has been against good conservation practices," the Senator stated.

Mr. Champ, a member of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's Natural Resources Committee, told the group that grass must be utilized for the benefit of men, whether it grows on public or private lands. "This can only be done by livestock," he stated. Mr. Champ's complete speech is being carried in this issue, page 32.

Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah, president of the National Wool Growers Association, told the convention that forage conditions in his range area have

never been better, yet grazing cuts continue to come from the Forest Service.

President Clyde reported to the assembly on the undertakings and accomplishments of the National Wool Growers Association. He said that a terrific effort will be needed to obtain renewal of the National Wool Act.

Speaking on other subjects, Senator Watkins supported the O'Mahoney-Watkins Bill (S-1356), stating that packers, selling a product at wholesale, should fall under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission and not the USDA. He said that meat packers are the only group selling at a wholesale level who do not have FTC jurisdiction.

J. R. Broadbent, Salt Lake City, president of the Utah Wool Growers Association, discussed various matters with the group and gave a detailed analysis of the lamb marketing situation. He reported that there are presently too few packers slaughtering lamb to produce favorable buying competition for the sheepman's product. He also said there are not enough retail outlets handling lamb.

"The small packer is the life of the trade," Broadbent claimed, stating that "when the chips are down he is the one who comes up with the top dollar for lambs."

Other Utah convention speakers included Salt Lake's Mayor Adiel F. Stewart; Mrs. Parson U. Webster, Cedar City, Utah, president of the Utah Auxiliary; Gus P. Backman, Salt Lake City, chairman of the National Forest

Research Advisory Committee; and Dr. Royal L. Garff, professor of marketing, University of Utah.

Mr. Backman reported to the group on the recent annual meeting of the Forest Advisory Committee. He stressed the importance of continuous good range management to the group.

Dr. Garff's speech asked the group: "How Are Your Human Relations?" He said that people see only what they are educated to see, and it is up to such groups as wool growers' associations to tell their story loud and often so that the general public will know the industry's problems.

The association reelected their officers—J. R. Broadbent, president, and Welby Aagard, Salt Lake City, vice president. Jas. A. Hooper, also of Salt Lake City, was reelected as secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

ADVERTISING AND MARKETING

Recommended that directors and delegates from the Utah Sheep Council to the American Sheep Producers Council establish a promotion program for wool and lamb with efficient and beneficial use of the funds.

Renewed previous recommendations that lamb be sold on a bid price; condemned the practice of consignment killing and the shipping of lambs to the packing house on net basis.

Opposed impractical and uneconomic legislation for the slaughtering of lambs.

Commended the principles involved in Senate Bill 1213 which would institute a study in humane slaughtering.

Voiced appreciation of changes made in lamb-grading by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA, and said that it has helped materially in the merchandising of lamb. Said that further modification is necessary to bring lamb in line with consumer acceptance. Said that top portion of good grade should receive consumer acceptance as choice and should be so graded.

Voiced support of organizations such as the National Live Stock and Meat Board, the American Sheep Producers Council, the American Meat Institute, the National Association of Food Chains, and all other national and local groups developing wool and lamb advertising programs.

Voiced favor and support of the principles set forth in S 2775 and HR 8649 providing for certain revisions for Title III of the Packers & Stockyards Act, and the regulation of auctions.

Favored a broader outlet for the sale of lamb through the modification requested by certain packers of the Consent Decree of 1920. Concurrently with this modification, favored the transfer of the jurisdiction of the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission for the distribution of meat as provided under S 1356.

Recommended that the National Wool Act be renewed for four years as was recommended by Senator Barrett of Wyoming in his bill presented at the last session.

Requested full application of the available tariff protection.

Renewed age-old request that there be an all-out effort to inform all wool producers of the need of better preparation of wool at the shearing pens, and the use of scourable branding fluids. Asked that the USDA carry their research to a conclusion so that



NWGA Photo

OFFICERS OF THE UTAH Association are (l. to r.), Welby Aagard, vice president; J. R. Broadbent, president, and Jas. A. Hooper, secretary. All were reelected. All are from Salt Lake City.

they can recommend certain scourable branding fluids.

Opposed legislation to permit duty-free entry of carpet wools of higher grades than 40's.

Said it was unwise to tamper with the Wool Products Labeling Act and requested that Congressional delegation be alert to any amendments to discontinue this Act.

Called upon Government agencies and all wool growers as well to request wool and leather in automobile upholstery, and asked that all automobile manufacturers use wool and leather in upholstery for automobiles.

Reaffirmed position that any reduction westbound on fresh meat and packinghouse products should be made only if there is concurrently like reductions in livestock rates.

Expressed strong opposition to increased bedding charges on rails.

Submitted that the wide margin between revenue and out-of-pocket cost in the transportation of wool warranted a decrease in wool freight rates rather than continued increases; asked that railroads recognize this fact.

Renewed request for abolishment of wartime Federal excise tax of 3 percent on transportation of property and 10 percent on passenger fares.

Commended the western railroads for canceling Rule 34 as it pertains to wool and asked that every effort be made to have eastern railroads join in the cancellation.

Commended the Women's Auxiliary for their fine efforts in the Make It Yourself With Wool contest and requested that this work be continued.

NATIONAL FORESTS

Resolved that Utah Association cooperate with the Utah Farm Bureau or any other local or national organization in sponsoring and securing national legislation that will (a) secure to the permittee permanency of grazing rights on the National Forests, and (b) the right to settle questions in dispute with the Forest Service in common courts of law—not by a tribunal where a Federal agency acts as judge, jury and prosecuting attorney.

Recommended to the Forest Service that they find some better method of determining range trends than by dependence on young rangers, inexperienced in many of the practical problems of range management, whose every thought is to accomplish their purpose with little regard for the consequence.

Expressed the feeling that the Forest Service officials should not initiate or vig-

orously support any project under the Federal Small Watershed legislation which would reduce livestock numbers; rather that the people benefiting under the legislation should instigate such a program and decide the benefits that might accrue.

Asked that a Forest Advisory Board be activated for each forest in the State, and that the Forest Supervisor recognize the boards with full authority set up under the law. Said that honest, conscientious effort put forth by both the Advisory Boards and the Forest officials will go far to smooth out present difficulties.

Stated that wherever sheep numbers are reduced on any forest or forest district, game numbers should likewise be cut. Stated that this is the direct responsibility of Forest officials with or without the cooperation of the Utah Big Game Control Board.

Urged the Forest Service to call upon local people to determine whether wilderness areas should be maintained or whether they should produce much needed food and fiber.

Asked that representatives of various users of Forest lands be called together to confer with the management of the Salt Lake Tribune to endeavor to change the editorial policy which is aggravating the present problem and widening the gap between livestock growers, Forest officials and other users of Forest lands.

PUBLIC LANDS

Recommended that permittees on Bureau of Land Management grazing districts take advantage of provisions of the Federal Range Code for the election of advisory boards.

Said that old established trails must be open at all times of the year for the movement of livestock, that livestock be confined within trail boundaries, and that users of such trails comply with trail regulations.

Expressed the opinion that the decision handed down by Judge Ritter of the U. S. District Court in the Kenneth Beck case (National Wool Grower, Nov. 1957, p. 10) is in the best interests of the majority of the wool growers of the State and Nation; asked that wool growers in Utah support Mr. Beck in this case which the Bureau of Land Management has appealed, and that the help of the National Wool Growers Association be solicited.

Recommended that the officials of the Utah Wool Growers Association investigate the contemplated State Parks Program and small watershed projects.

Recommended that any lands purchased by a public body be reviewed by the County Commissioners in the county concerned before purchase is made.

Opposed Senate Bill which proposes changing Dinosaur National Monument from its present status to that of a National Park; also opposed bill proposing to set this and other areas in the West aside as wilderness areas.

Opposed the bill introduced by Senator Watkins (S 2496) which would apparently require approval of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for water improvements.

Opposed transplanting of elk, antelope and caribou in excess of the number agreed upon by the District Advisory Boards, BLM and the Fish & Game Department.

Recommended to Congress that it regain its proper control of the Federal lands included in the National Forests and those administered by the BLM. Said that delegation of this authority to non-elective bodies, such as the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, has been and is detrimental to the general public interests.

Voiced support of the principle involved in the Watkins and Engle Bills restricting the withdrawal of public lands except as approved by the Congress.

BIG GAME ANIMALS

Commended the Fish & Game Department and the fine work done by the Inter Agency Committee and the Board of Big Game Control.

Because of the increase of bow and arrow hunters and the disturbance they are causing to livestock, recommended that there be a pre-season hunt by bow and arrow, and that it be restricted to areas not inhabited by grazing livestock.

Commended Fish & Game Department for standing by their proclamation for a two-sex game hunt, despite sportsmen pressure against it. Asked that two-sex hunt be continued in the interest of good game and range management.

Recommended that the Utah State Fish & Game Commission continue to make available substantial sums for predatory animal control, as this control has been responsible for a substantial increase in big game numbers.

PREDATORY ANIMALS

Favored the continuation of shooting coyotes from airplanes.

Favored continuation of both the bounty and cooperative programs.

Strongly opposed S 2489, which would prohibit the use of any and all methods of predator control which do not kill instantaneously and require daily inspection of traps by trappers when controlling predatory animals on Federal lands. Said that passage of this bill would completely nullify the gain made in controlling predatory animals and would result in large financial losses to the livestock industry of Utah.

Expressed satisfaction with Utah legislation passed in the interest of predatory animal control and recommended similar legislation be obtained and made effective in surrounding States.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Affirmed and supported the theory and practice of State ownership of any and all water originating within the State's boundary. Condemned any and all efforts to change or confuse the theory of rights.

Commended the efforts of those concerned over the infestations of noxious weeds in Utah, and urged them to continue their fine efforts to control the weed menace.

Urged members to purchase U. S. Savings Bonds to aid in our all-out defense program.

Thanked the Utah State University for all of its excellent work on behalf of Utah's sheep industry.

Thanked all those who took part on the program and who helped to make the convention a success.

Announced deep appreciation to J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the Grantsville Grazing Association for his memorable address before the Utah Cattleman's Convention.

Utah FFA Selects Hansen Sheepman of the Year

WYNN S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, was selected as the Sheepman of the Year by the Utah Association, Future Farmers of America. He was awarded a plaque by officers of the Bear River Chapter during the Utah Wool Growers Association meeting.

Mr. Hansen was honored as a "zealous worker in behalf of the entire sheep industry." He has been active in sheep

breed associations, serving as president of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association and being a loyal supporter of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America.

Hansen rams have gained a worldwide reputation as flock leaders. Mr. Hansen has shipped several hundred top sires and ewes to foreign countries.



NWGA Photo

ALDEN OLSEN (center) accepts the registered sheep breeder of the year award from Allan Jenkins (right) on behalf of the Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah. President Broadbent looks on.

Olsen Brothers Named Top Sheep Breeders

UTAH'S coveted registered sheep breeder of the year award went to the Olsen Brothers of Spanish Fork. In making a trophy presentation Allan Jenkins, president of the Utah Registered Sheep Breeders Association, stated that the Olsens had done more in the past year in behalf of Utah's sheep breeders than anyone in the State.

Alden Olsen accepted the award on behalf of himself and his brother Snell who was at the ranch caring for the Suffolk, Suffolk-Hampshire and Hampshire rams.

1958 PUBLIC LAND GRAZING FEE INCREASES 4 CENTS

The new grazing fee to be charged for the use of the Federal range during 1958 will be 19 cents per animal-unit-month, a four-cent increase, the Department of the Interior announced on January 24.

The new fee is based on average livestock prices at markets in the 11 Western States during calendar 1957. The fees for each month's use will be 19 cents per head of cattle, 38 cents per horse, and 19 cents for each five sheep or goats. No fees will be charged for livestock under six months of age.

DR. McCLURE

(Continued from page 15.)

days, developed into a magazine of considerable standing.

The management of the National Wool Growers Association Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Utah, is in the hands of a Board of five Trustees, all of whom were re-elected at the stockholders' meeting. They are S. W. McClure of Bliss, Idaho; J. B. Wilson of McKinley, Wyoming; F. T. Earwood of Sonora, Texas; M. V. Hatch of Panguitch, Utah; and Edwin E. Marsh of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Board of Trustees, except Mr. Hatch, who regrettably was unable to attend because of illness, met immediately following the stockholders' meeting. They reelected S. W. McClure as president, J. B. Wilson as vice president and Miss Irene Young as secretary-treasurer and manager.

J. K. Sexton Again Named American Wool Council Head

THE American Wool Council, Inc. met at the Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Arizona, the morning of January 20, 1958. J. Kenneth Sexton of Willows, California, was unanimously reelected president of the Council, with S. W. Stumberg of Sanderson, Texas, as vice president and Edwin E. Marsh of Salt Lake City, Utah, secretary-treasurer.

President Sexton stated that at the 1957 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wool Bureau, Inc. the American Wool Council had been given four instead of three directors on the Board. As presidents of the American Wool Council and the National Wool Growers Association, Mr. Sexton and Don Clyde are automatically directors. E. S. Mayer of Sonora, Texas was selected again as one of the directors. He is currently chairman of the Wool Bureau Board.

It was generally felt that since the domestic wool growers' contribution to the wool program now comes through the American Sheep Producers Council, the fourth director should come from that agency. After considerable discussion, the motion was made, seconded, and carried that the bylaws of the American Wool Council, Inc. be changed to provide that the chairman of the ASPC Board of Directors or any other member of that Board who might be designated by the chairman would automatically serve as one of the directors representing the American Wool Council on the Wool Bureau.

President Sexton introduced Reginald G. Lund, New Zealand member of the

International Wool Secretariat, the other partner in the Wool Bureau.

Mr. Lund was the first man from overseas to contact domestic growers on unification on wool promotion efforts in the United States. This proposal was made at the convention of the National Association in Salt Lake City in 1947, President Sexton said. While cooperation had not been immediately achieved, it finally came about with very effective results. Therefore, in the opinion of Mr. Sexton, Mr. Lund should be very proud of his work.

L. M. "Doc" Kyner of the Rath Packing Company was commended by the American Wool Council as the representative of the only packing firm that made a contribution to the Council during the past year.

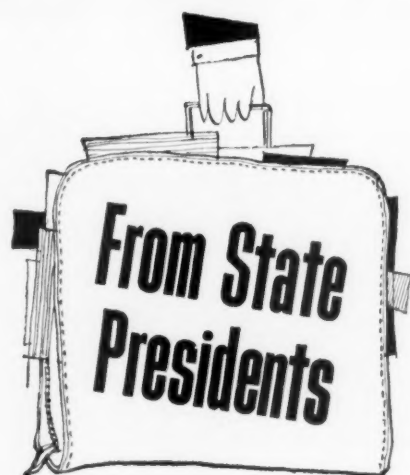
In addition to wool growers, other members of the Council of Directors present at the meeting included Mrs. Rudie Mick, National Auxiliary president; C. M. Bishop of Pendleton Woolen Mills; Elliott W. Brown of the National Wool Marketing Corporation; R. A. Ward of the Pacific Wool Growers; O. T. Evans representing the Western Wool Handlers Association; C. W. Wardlaw, Texas Wool Warehouses; Fred T. Earwood of the American Angora Goat Raisers Association; and L. M. Kyner of the Rath Packing Company.

1958 Soil Bank Acreage More Than Doubles 1957

THE Agriculture Department, on February 1, stated that 1,109,179 acres of cropland had been put under the conservation reserve program of the soil bank by January 1, 1958. This is more than double the acreage that went into that reserve last year. The farmers joining this conservation reserve sign three-to-10-year contracts to plant trees or grass on their cropland.

The Department's conservation goal this year is 10 million acres in addition to 6½ million acres placed under the program in 1956 and '57. Farmers have until April 15 to sign up.

As reported last month, farmers in four States—Illinois, Maine, Nebraska and Tennessee—have been given an opportunity to sign up their entire farm for this conservation program on a rental basis, with the farmers submitting bids on the rental they want. Under this experimental program, 8,600 bids have been received from Tennessee farmers; 9,000 from Illinois and 3,000 from Nebraska. Maine has until February 28 to submit bids.



Utah Convention "Most Outstanding in History"

AS the curtain dropped on the 51st annual Utah convention, it was the general opinion that we had held the most outstanding wool growers' convention in the memory of those present. The companionship enjoyed and the social event, as well as the business at hand were all outstanding.

The most important and impressive part of the convention was the development of a different attitude by the public and the press on the position of the wool growers in the use of Federal ranges.

President J. Reuben Clark of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints had delivered an outstanding address on the position of the livestock men on public ranges during the annual Utah cattlemen's convention. This was followed up legislatively through the remarks of Senator Arthur V. Watkins at our convention. Gus P. Backman, chairman of the U. S. Forest Service's Advisory Committee on Research, reviewed recent developments in research on forest land use and products.

Following these two excellent addresses, Frederick P. Champ, president of the Utah Mortgage Loan Corporation, gave a well-documented address setting up the wool grower's position. The background for his address was obtained by Mr. Champ through many years of activity with the Natural Resources Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and many conservative groups. It was an exceptional address which fully presented the great interest all sheepmen have in watersheds and also the evidence that the charge that many floods are caused by grazing is unfounded.



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Dominic Eyherabide
California



L. Elton Gent
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Dan Fulton
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison
Nevada



Guy L. Arbogast
Oregon



R. A. Smiley
South Dakota



T. A. Kincaid, Jr.
Texas



J. R. Broadbent
Utah



William McGregor
Washington



Howard Flitner
Wyoming

On the opening day, President Don Clyde of the National developed a very sound view of the use of public lands. Preceding his remarks, I stated the position of the Utah Wool Growers.

It is evident that the 51st annual convention has laid the foundation for a continued effort to improve the position of the livestock on public lands as well as better management in the interest of livestock.

—J. R. Broadbent, President
Utah Wool Growers Association

Forest Administrators Are Making Effort

LAST month I was on my way home from a Sheep Producers Council meeting. Now I am on my way home from a Forest Service orientation meeting at Missoula. I will be home overnight, then leave for our 93rd Convention at Phoenix—which convention will be reported in the issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER in which this will appear.

The Forest Service meeting was a regional one for the "recruits" or new employees of the region. There were about 115 of these recruits at the meeting and I was asked to talk to them to explain how we could get better range management than we have had in the past. I did talk to them, perhaps didn't accomplish the desired result—but anyway, I tried.

I was convinced that the top Forest Service administrators of this region

are making a real genuine and able effort to get field personnel to cooperate with sheepmen and cattlemen to attain better development and use of Forest Service ranges in the region.

I had a real pleasant visit with one of the nice wives of the Forest Service men. She works in a department store, selling clothes to people. Many of the clothes she sells are made largely or wholly of wool. She likes to wear wool, so she likes to sell it.

Her complaint to me was that she didn't get enough facts about wool and wool merchandising terminology. So I am still wondering if we won't have to expand our wool promotion into the merchandising field—as we have our lamb promotion.

—Dan Fulton, President
Montana Wool Growers Association

Mild Winter in Nevada; More Snow is Needed

WE have had a very mild winter. With good moisture last fall, we have above average feed on our deserts in most sections. At the present time most ranges need additional snow. No supplemental feed is being used to my knowledge.

Most growers are concerned over wool prices—no contracting. Everyone is interested in the progress being made toward extending the National Wool Act.

—Stanley C. Ellison, President
Nevada Wool Growers Association

"Unless you inform the people of the U. S. of your true status and your proper aspirations, it is inevitable that the carrying capacity of the range will diminish, as it has generally diminished under Federal Administration in the past, the productivity of the range livestock industry will taper off, and the substitute production on private lands will encroach upon the ability of our country to eventually meet its food demands!"

Grazing on National Forests

By FREDERICK P. CHAMP

President, Utah Mortgage Loan Corporation and Vice President, Cache Valley Branch, Walker Bank & Trust Company, Logan, Utah. Speech made before the 51st annual convention of the Utah Wool Growers Association on January 8 in Salt Lake City.

IT is a privilege to address this representative gathering of members of one of our basic industries which had its inception with settlement and has always made a substantial contribution to the economy of our State and region.

In 1956 you producers realized more than \$18 million from the sale of lambs and wool, employing a sheep population of approximately 1,500,000—down nearly a million from twenty years ago—said sheep being based on many of our 24,000 farms and ranches and being valued at more than \$25 million, with the base properties valued at fully \$75 million more. In these income figures no account is taken of the velocity or dispersion of these income dollars in multiplying their effectiveness as they circulate throughout the length and breadth and into the far corners of our State.

After extricating myself for a few hours from the pressures of making a living after taxes and completing the day-to-day paper work required of every citizen who lives under and helps support a large and beneficent Government, to put together some thoughts on the subject assigned to me, I come before you as an ordinary man—not as an expert—because an expert is said to be an ordinary man a long way from home. Perhaps I should pass this observation along, for what it is worth, to the author of the editorial in Monday's *Salt Lake Tribune*, who suggested more "experting" of the range in a mildly critical reference to Senator Watkins' suggestion for a moratorium on grazing cuts as a proper expression of the Senator's concern over a problem which vitally affects his constituents.

Before this audience today I do not feel a stranger, because I see many familiar faces here and many whom I value as my friends including those in

the service of the Federal bureaus whom I hold in high regard, though some may be in honest disagreement with me on my approach to their problems. Although I am neither a stockman, the owner of a ranch, or a user of the range, I am a native of this region, genuinely interested in its growth and progress under a balanced economy.

Throughout my business life I have been closely associated with the financing of livestock and agriculture generally over a good portion of the intermountain country, comprising several public land States. In this experience I have learned something of the problems of the stockman and what makes a productive ranch outfit tick. I have learned that a consistently successful range livestock producer must be and is a genuine conservationist. I have also learned that the balanced operation of a western ranch depends upon the permanence of the arrangement between the privately owned base property and the Federal ranges which surround or adjoin it. I have seen the collateral value of forest permits, which have traditionally supported the carrying capacity of base properties, practically disappear in twenty years as a result of uncertainty concerning arbitrary reductions other than for conservation.

I have learned that grass, which is one of our greatest and most perishable crops and is the primary source of the meat which we eat, and much of the fiber which we use and wear, can be harvested only by feeding it to livestock and that true conservation dictates that it must be utilized, whether it grows on private or public lands. Beyond this, I have become deeply sympathetic to the aspiration of the growers of both sheep and cattle to be governed in these relationships by law and not by men.

I became concerned years ago about our basic public land policy which affects the vital interdependence of our populated mountain valleys and the surrounding uplands, most of which are in Federal ownership. In our State, for example, more than 71 percent of its total area is so owned and the trend

has been upward in recent years in Utah, as in the Nation, until the Federal Government now owns approximately 24 percent of the continental land area of the United States and some local governmental units have suffered such encroachment as to be left with a tax base hardly sufficient to keep the court-house open.

Beyond this, I have observed with concern the evolution of a pattern of disposition and administration of these Federal lands involving, first, an undue expansion of single-use areas comprising national parks, monuments, and so-called recreational or wilderness areas withdrawn from productive use and dedicated to recreational use, and, secondly and more recently, an apparent weakening in the application of the principle of multiple-use to those lands, such as National Forests and grazing districts, which are needed and expected to produce food and fiber as well as recreational and other values. Hence, I am glad of this opportunity to discuss with you some of the factors which seem to me fundamental in considering the future of the sheep industry in this or any other public land State.

Despite your obvious economic importance and the honored historical place of the livestock man in the development of Utah and the West, I am reminded by so-called conservationists, some of whom live among us and most of whom are of the week-end variety, that you are guilty, as livestock people, of despoiling the West. A former Utahn of literary attainment, whom I occasionally shared quarters with at an eastern college in my freshman days, armed with data and entertained by the Federal bureaus whose policies he was defending, and writing in *Harper's Magazine*, characterized you livestock men and some of us businessmen who are concerned with western progress, as "the deluded despoilers of a plundered province" and accused us generally of self-deception and a queer split personality which would cause us to work consistently against our own best interests.

The cattlemen, however, were not even excused of psychic self-destruction by this propagandist and others who have access to our magazines and newspapers, but were described as being part of a business which "has done more damage to the West than any other," adding, "... The cattlemen came from elsewhere into the empty West. They were always arrogant and always deluded."

After setting the cattleman against the sheepman, this writer and others of his ilk, who were parroted by some local lights of lesser fame, charged an open conspiracy between the cattlemen, the wool growers, the United States

Chamber of Commerce, and "other despoiling interests," in their aspiration to graduate from tenantry to ownership, thus perpetrating what they described as "one of the biggest land grabs in American history."

How easy it has been for these skilled propagandists, with much full-time salaried help, to arouse the suspicion of the members of the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the Izaak Walton League, the National Parks Association, and other well-meaning contributors to the salaries of high-powered organization secretaries in Washington working hand in hand with a small coterie of manipulators who would socialize America in the name of conservation. How easy it has been for our people—especially the majority of the voting population of the United States which lives east of the hundredth meridian—to forget our history or at least that part of it which relates to pioneer accomplishment and the natural aspiration of the American citizen to own his land and prove himself worthy of that ownership.

How insidious this campaign has been in laying the groundwork and creating the climate for the consideration of such utterly absurd and unsound proposals as the so-called Wilderness Bill, now before Congress, which is designed to return to completely primitive conditions and perpetual single-use, large areas of our western country, with complete indifference to the purpose and the accomplishments of the National Parks System, which was appropriately set up years ago to recommend the reservation and to manage areas of outstanding scenic, historic, or geologic importance for the perpetual enjoyment of the people.

The same cleverness which enabled the late Harry Dexter White, a proven subversive high up in Government, to almost convince his associates that our natural resources were inadequate, or near exhaustion, and that we should spend as much as \$50 billion developing sources of these materials in Russia, has mesmerized some of us into disregarding or confusing the facts in the simple process of growing and harvesting our annual crop of grass.

The extent and character of your opposition in these so-called conservation organizations can be appreciated when we take the time to enumerate and analyze them.

Some of us observed the rise and fall of the United Conservation Fund, which attempted to raise upwards of \$5 million from well-meaning individuals and groups to finance this propaganda through various organizations on a sort of Community Chest or centralized basis. This movement, however, still seems to be actively led by the Coun-

cil of Conservationists headed by David Brower of the Sierra Club, and the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources headed by Ira N. Gabrielsen of the Wildlife Management Institute. Both of these organizations are lobbying organizations but they also have a coordinating agency known as the Natural Resource Council of America and numerous subsidiary organizations, only a few of which I will mention here; namely, the Wildlife Management Institute, the Council of Conservationists, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, the Forest Conservation Society of America, Forest Research Institute, Friends of the Land, etc.

The significant thing is that most of these organizations are dominated by a small group of men with headquarters in Washington who each serve as members of the boards of from three to six of these entities. These leaders are headed by Mr. A. W. Smith, assistant legal counsel of the CIO, who serves on six of these conservation boards or committees; Dr. Ira N. Gabrielsen, president of the Wildlife Management Institute, who also serves on six; Howard Zahniser, executive secretary of the Wilderness Society, who serves on four; Charles H. Stoddard, of the organization known as Resources of the Future, who serves on three; Fred M. Packard, executive secretary of the National Parks Association, who serves on three; and Charles F. Brannan, former Secretary of Agriculture, who serves on two.

This constitutes a formidable array of propaganda and lobbying organizations and individuals with whom the users of western resources must con-

tend. Witness the almost insurmountable and unreasonable difficulty which these groups caused us in our efforts to include the Echo Park Reservoir as a part of the Upper Colorado River Project. I speak with some personal knowledge of the philosophy which dominates these groups because I served for some years as a director of the American Forestry Association, which is one of the older satellites in this constellation of crusading conservationists.

As for the question of tenancy vs. ownership, have we not overlooked the fact that the original States retained all of their lands within their borders, that the Constitution provided that new States should be admitted on a free and equal basis and that no reasonable man can contend that the public land States have attained their full sovereignty while the Federal Government remains the landlord over half of their areas.

I could carry into a discussion of watersheds and erosion these observations concerning the words of the misled or designing conservationists which appear daily in our newspapers and magazines, but I will reserve a minute or two to do that later.

Meanwhile, you have recently heard or read President J. Reuben Clark's eloquent plea before the cattlemen of Utah in support of the proper aspirations of the users of the range, so that I will not dwell upon that subject here, except to say that I subscribe to the philosophy he has enunciated. Also, I bring to you the latest official comparative figures on the population of domestic and game animals on the National Forests of Utah which were not available when he spoke:

(Figures by the United States Forest Service)

	1921	1956
Sheep	866,191	455,103
(including 29,637 under authorized non-use)		
Cattle and horses.....	185,740	110,122
(including 8,640 under authorized non-use)		
Deer	13,230	275,000
Elk	880	5,800

It is interesting to note that the Forest Service figures indicate that the deer population on Utah forests increased from 252,000 to 275,000 in the year 1955-56 during the very time when the livestock cuts now under consideration were being formulated and imposed.

By way of introduction to a specific suggestion which I should like to repeat here as an important means of stabilizing and safeguarding the future of the livestock industry in this State and region, I should like to report to you briefly on the cuts which have recently been ordered on the Cache Na-



FREDERICK P. CHAMP

... Forests should be governed by law—not by men."

tional Forest in northern Utah and southeastern Idaho.

In November I was invited by representatives of the 800 permittees on the Cache National Forest to attend a meeting called to consider the crisis precipitated by the ordering by the United States Forest Service of cuts ranging from 20 percent to 50 percent in a number of the allotments, including the Logan Canyon area, which most of us had considered as one of the best ranges and watersheds in the Wasatch. These cuts, to be effective in from one to three annual steps, were imposed without proper warning and some of us think without proper consideration, and are now being appealed.

Accompanying the cuts was a report, since denied, that it was the plan to ultimately remove livestock from that Forest. I am happy to advise you that I have a letter from Secretary Benson in which he says "there is certainly no intention to eliminate livestock use from the National Forests." Secretary Benson also called attention to the improved Appeals Procedure provided by Public Law 478.

On November 16 a mass meeting, attended by several hundred citizens of the area, was held in Logan, with more public discussion of the issues and increasing evidence that the stockmen had widespread support in their determination to resist cuts, which seemed to have little relation to conservation and, strangely enough, were most severe in the better areas of the Forest, including the Logan Canyon drainage comprising some 218 square miles of the most retentive watershed in this intermountain section.

In that meeting I told those who had assembled, as I will say here, that this pattern of restrictive administration, carried out under administrative rather than statutory law as applied to the resources of the public lands and particularly to grazing, will, if permitted to go unchecked, jeopardize the productive economy of our area unless we are willing to admit that we can substitute the tourist business and recreation for productive pursuits, rather than to develop the tourist business and other proper uses of our mountain areas along with our productive economy without putting the livestock and other industries out of business.

I, for one, believe that there is room for both, and that, in fact, we can manage these resources for the use and benefit of the various interests involved, including grazing, lumbering, mining, power and irrigation development, wildlife, and recreation. Note here that there is no significance in the order in which I have enumerated these interests or activities, except that I am old-fashioned enough to believe that we

have to earn a dollar before we can do much modern-day recreating.

Many of us subscribe enthusiastically to a program which permits us to use these resources and conserve them while in use, as contrasted with the so-called single-use or locked-up status of other Federal reservations. Such a policy is genuine conservation, while the locking up or non-use of any resource, including grass, is the very opposite of conservation and will ultimately impair the productive economy of any region in which it is extensively practiced. In pursuing this multi-use policy, cooperative programs based upon studies and accurate evaluations of the range can be advanced by a stable, consistent policy announced and carried out, under which the users themselves would be justified in making substantial outlays of their own money to supplement the taxpayers' money in improving the range.

It is interesting to note that in connection with one of the units on the Cache National Forest upon which a 20 percent cut was ordered, the Forest Service is reported to have offered to reduce this cut to 10 percent and the stockmen have refused the offer because of their feeling that the cut is based upon the evaluation of the range on the basis of a limited over-used key area which is permitted by the regulations when the ranger is limited in time to survey the entire allotment. This reported offer of compromise raises a question as to whether the cut was based upon sound reasoning in the first place.

In another instance on the Cache National Forest I am advised that a cut of 50 percent ordered a year ago, to be taken in three annual steps of 20 percent, 20 percent, and 10 percent respectively, was compromised at 11 percent of late season time last year. We were advised at the mass meeting that these cuts were based upon local

determination, although I have since been advised that Washington also had its man on the ground. Also, a statement attributed to a member of the Forest Service that there was no place on the Cache National Forest for a cow was denied and repudiated, but the fear of that threat remains and there also remains the question of why, on a forest which we are told was being continuously studied and the livestock numbers on which had been gradually diminished over a period of fifteen years, there should suddenly develop the need for abrupt cuts ranging as high as 50 percent imposed without the advance notice that such adjustments would appear to justify.

Time will not permit a detailed report on another case involving a cut of nearly 100 head at the time of transfer, and presumably for conservation, in the sale of a small allotment in the Caribou National Forest, which adjoins the Cache National Forest to the north and east. This cut was restored a short time later on to another stockman who moved in on the same allotment with about the same number of cattle as were cut from the permit when the purchaser took over.

None of us deny the need for watershed protection. There is no substantial evidence of watershed damage or silting in the Logan Canyon area. What we are concerned with there is not the alleged protection of a critical watershed, but justification for the withdrawal or partial withdrawal of livestock from a deep range which continues to demonstrate its retentive quality on a basis probably unexcelled in these mountains. I know of no water user—municipal, industrial, or agricultural—who has complained about the impairment of the Logan Canyon area of the Cache National Forest by grazing or any other legal use. Significantly, I am told that every permittee on the allotments referred to on the Cache National Forest is a water user himself and therefore has a direct and vital interest in the preservation of the watershed. Here again, it can be said that no group of people is more concerned about the appropriate safeguarding of the watershed value of these lands than the people, including these stockmen, who are dependent for their own existence in the valley on the beneficial use of the water as well as upon the beneficial use of the annual recurring forage crop on the range.

We have heard Mr. Gus Backman's splendid presentation of the research activities of the Forest Service and we appreciate true research wherever it is practiced, in Government, education or industry. It is the interpretation of research which is important in getting the truth to the public and clearing

1958

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

June 23-24, 1958: NWGA Executive Committee Meeting, San Francisco, California.
August 20-21, 1958: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.
January 26-29, 1959: National Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

Conventions and Meetings

July 22-24, 1958: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Salida, Colorado.
August 14-15, 1958: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.
January 26-29, 1959: National Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

Shows

February 7-16, 1958: San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.

confusion such as that which exists in relation to watersheds and erosion.

The much publicized Wasatch front in Utah with which we are all concerned, is an example of an area where destructive floods have impaired the watershed, but there is no conclusive evidence that the damage was principally caused by either man or livestock. In fact, a livestock man would, in general, go bankrupt attempting to own or use the central portion of the Wasatch front for grazing purposes. The destructive cloudbursts moving in from the western deserts and encountering this front, just as they had done for centuries, created the damage, as they would on any steep range above a populated area, regardless of grazing or other uses.

Writing on this phenomena in 1946, Ralf R. Woolley, distinguished researcher of the United States Geological Survey, said:

"Previous reports and discussions of cloudbursts in Utah have publicized the theory that flood frequently is directly dependent upon use of the State's watershed areas for grazing. This theory, however, completely ignores climatic factors or implies that such factors are likewise influenced by man's flocks and herds."

Here's another:

"The belief has been encouraged that serious flooding from cloudbursts did not commence in Utah until about 1880. It will be noted, however, from figure 11 that reports of such floods were recorded in 1852, when the settled parts of the State contained a total of about 15,000 people and 20,000 animal units. These first recorded floods occurred in a year of above-normal world temperatures following a sub-normal period of the climatic cycle that extended back to the year of initial settlement—1847."

In fact, Messrs. Woolley and Alter, collaborating in this research, have advanced the opinion that the activities of man have had little influence in changing the vegetation cover of our mountains since settlement began.

There is also need for explaining the difference between geologic and man-made erosion. Geologic erosion is a beneficent process, without which these mountain valleys would not be arable and habitable. The researcher and his interpreter owe it to the public to point out these facts and prevent the view to get abroad that all erosion is a serious and detrimental thing.

Public Law 478 improves the appeals procedure on the National Forests, but the user's appeal still must be made through the personnel and to the bureau

*From Woolley—"Cloudburst Floods in Utah, 1850-1938," Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 994, pp. 58 & 59.



SHEEPHERDERS LEAVING FOR THE UNITED STATES—The first group of sheepherders to be flown by Iberia Airlines of Spain are pictured before departure from Madrid. Thirty-one herders traveled on this flight which left Spain on November 21. These herders were sponsored by wool growers through the California Range Association. Twenty-five are to be employed by wool growers in Idaho, five will be employed in Nevada and one in Colorado. All sheepherders brought to the United States by the California Range Association are contract labor under Section H-2 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

or department which has ordered his cut. This virtually constitutes the Federal administrator as prosecutor, judge, and jury, which is foreign to our American way of doing things. Statutory authority for the setting up of Advisory Boards on the forests, as previously provided for on Taylor Grazing Lands, is all to the good, but there remains much to be done both by the Forest Service and the users cooperatively in the setting up of these boards. It seems clear, however, that neither the boards nor the present law provide the protection to which the user and citizen is entitled in dealing with a Federal agency. It is difficult for me to understand why, of all the citizens making use of Federal property or dealing with Federal bureaus or departments, the users of grazing lands on the National Forests should be denied the benefit of the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act or similar provisions which give the citizen the protection he should have in the privilege to appeal to a Federal court for an adjudication of his rights, whatever they may be.

On this account and with the firm conviction that it will stabilize the livestock industry, improve the range, help preserve the watersheds, restore the value of grazing privileges, promote the multiple-use principle of public land administration, eliminate discrimination, and reduce controversies, I propose that the establishment of a statutory base for the privilege of grazing on the National Forests is in the public interest and an essential to the future of the livestock industry,

including the raising of sheep, in the public land States. This will require Congressional action, which I realize has been attempted in the past without success because of misrepresentation of your position and the character and purpose of the proposed law by the array of propagandists which I have previously referred to, as well as by lack of support from the Government personnel involved.

As has been the case in a previous proposal and as must be the case in dealing with all western problems, established custom and precedent must be recognized and followed, just as they have been followed to our benefit and protection in the framing of mining, irrigation, homestead and other laws affecting the resources of the public lands. Both agencies of the Federal Government concerned with administering the bulk of Federal grazing lands, and, certainly, all informed and fair-minded persons generally recognize two fundamental customs of the range known as **commensurability** and **priority**.

Today every grazing permittee has to possess land or water which will take care of his livestock for that portion of the year, averaging more than eight months, when they are not on Federal land. This private property, which supplies better than two-thirds of the forage and pasture for the year-round sustenance of the animal, is called commensurate base property. Since the demand for grazing on Federal lands, just as the demand for water, usually exceeds the supply, it is necessary to recognize a preference

among those who possess commensurate base property. In doing this, all Governmental agencies have followed the rule of "first in time is first in right," which has governed the development of most of the West under both State and Federal law. Such a law would freeze the grazing privileges as between permittees, but it would not freeze them against the Government, which would be left free to reduce or eliminate grazing wherever it is found to be in the public interest to do so.

In the National Forests a permittee has neither the right to graze nor does he have priority. He has a privilege granted by an administrator, without

basis of law. His permit adds only temporary value to his base property. It may go along with the base property on sale or it may not. It may be transferred from father to son, or it may not, even though every regulation of the administrator has been met and substantial improvements at the user's expense have been made. This does not make for stability of the livestock industry and has destroyed the value of permits, which, as previously pointed out, are an essential part of the carrying capacity of a ranch and are reflected in the assessed value for tax purposes of the base properties. To give a statutory base to these privileges

and to recognize priority of privileges would give no vested interest in the range.

With the principles of commensurability and priority inherent in the law, all that need further be required is the specification of procedures which would give the permittee the privilege to have his position adjudicated in a court of law—a privilege now enjoyed by most other citizens who deal with the Federal Government. Can any man question the desirability of giving every citizen this privilege?

Like most Government bureaus, the Federal agencies now engaged in administering grazing are made up, in the main, of reasonable and considerate persons, but history has taught no truer lesson than that the governed should not have to rely entirely upon the good graces of the governor in matters which affect their livelihood. The record will show that the stockman, in his previous appeal for this type of relief and justice, has offered to subscribe to every provision necessary to protect the public in the highest and best multiple-use of the range, as well as to conform to all existing rights relating to other developments, whether under State or Federal law. Furthermore, I firmly believe that the granting of greater stability to the livestock industry by this means will serve to increase the watershed values in the National Forests and improve the outlook for the livestock industry in meeting its major job of helping to feed our growing population. Many reasons can be given for establishing such a law as a conservation measure, because it would provide an incentive to the user of the annual recurring forage crop to protect, to increase, and to beneficially use it.

I need not remind you that this recommendation conforms to the established policy on grazing rights of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as developed in extensive committee hearings, reviewed in numerous conferences, and voted by its members countrywide, as follows:

"Grazing Rights. Consistent with the protection of the public interest and sound conservation and utilization practices, grazing permits on all Federal lands should be authorized by and administered and adjudicated pursuant to statutory law, thus stabilizing the use of the forage resource. The principle of participation by advisory boards in the administration of grazing on Federal lands should be established by Congressional action. Such boards should consist of grazing permittees and other natural resource users and citizens representing other conservation groups."

I am thoroughly familiar with the

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history and development of the foregoing policy as I participated in it, and I have no hesitation to affirm its soundness and to defend it against all comers.

Although I am quoting National Chamber policy and am a member of one of its committees, I would like to make it clear that the statements made and opinions expressed are my own and I assume full responsibility for them.

And so my recommendation to you is that this is the time to seek the support of all reasonable men in proposing a statutory base for your grazing privilege and that meanwhile you take greater advantage and exercise the initiative permitted you under existing law to demand the appointment of Advisory Boards and to propose your best men for membership thereon.

In the meantime you stockmen should join in appealing proudly, affirmatively, and intelligently to the only court to which you are now admitted; namely, the court of public opinion. You have a job to do in informing the people of the United States of your true status and your proper aspirations. Unless you accomplish this job, it is inevitable, in my opinion, that the carrying capacity of the range will diminish, as it has generally diminished under Federal Administration in the past, the productivity of the range livestock industry will taper off, and the substitute production on private lands will encroach upon the ability of our country to eventually meet its food demands. It seems absurd that there should be a question about denying or making difficult for any citizen the right of court review in matters of vital economic importance to him and to the productivity of our Nation at a time when there are overwhelming questions before us for solution short of war.

Remember, that in doing this job you will have the lobbying conservation organizations against you, and if you don't have the support of the Federal Bureaus involved, you will be contending with the largest, most efficient, and best financed thought-forming mechanism which we have. It is an established fact that all Government agencies, from the Defense Department down, have hundreds of full-time public relations officers and encourage their personnel generally to emphasize that part of their duties, sometimes at the expense of their basic assignments. While you, as taxpayers, are trying to make a living, you are paying these people to influence the public. Your daily newspapers are the best evidence of how effective they are in their job.

Finally, may I suggest that we keep in mind that, even in a great democracy such as ours, with its growing bureaucracy and ever active pressure groups, eternal vigilance is still the price of freedom.

from the Wool Bureau:



nothing measures up to Wool

THE color and brilliance of the fashionable apparel in the national "WOOL" advertisements were brought to life at the NWGA convention when Max F. Schmitt, president of the Wool Bureau, introduced live models wearing the exact wool fashions shown in the ads.

In a lively report on the activities of the Wool Bureau in promoting the sale of wool products, Mr. Schmitt first discussed the makeup of the "WOOL" ads which appear in several national magazines and then put the spotlight on six female models and seven male models. The stage glowed with color as the newest in women's wool resort fashions were introduced. Dazzling featherweight worsted prints in orange, yellow and blue greens drew the applause of the audience which overflowed the Turquoise Room at the Westward Ho.

The colorful male fashions were shown on handsome teenagers from the Brophy Prep School in Phoenix. Adult male fashions were shown on real-life clothing salesmen, lent for the occasion by Hanny's men's shop in Phoenix.

In his report, Mr. Schmitt discussed the various activities of the Wool Bureau. He described the scientific research programs being supervised in this country by the Wool Bureau's Department of Science and Technology. He spoke about the Bureau's Department of Education, the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest—the grand finals of which are reported on in this issue—the Publicity Department's various publicity programs, and the Men's Wear and Women's Wear Promotion Departments.

In reporting on the "WOOL" advertising campaign, Mr. Schmitt gave case histories to show the development of this program since its beginning in 1954. He also explained the way each advertisement in the "WOOL" series is thoroughly merchandised, with hundreds of stores tying in by buying, displaying, advertising—and selling—the wool merchandise shown in the ads. He quoted from numerous letters received from retailers telling of the success of their merchandising programs based on the "WOOL" ads.

He also showed how advertising, merchandising and publicity are coordinated for maximum impact in creating sales for wool.

One of the most effective promotions

in the "WOOL" series is that on women's lightweight wool resort apparel, according to Mr. Schmitt who showed how from a modest beginning in 1954 this program has grown and has carried wool sales up with it. Four years ago it was almost impossible to obtain lightweight women's wool resortwear for the "WOOL" ads, Mr. Schmitt said, but carefully developed advertising and merchandising programs have produced a situation where these lightweight garments are now available in great numbers and are among the best sellers in current resort wear fashions.

As elements in these programs, he listed special tie-in displays with Pan American World Airways on New York's Fifth Avenue; a fashion show aboard the M.S. Kungsholm in New York harbor for women's wear buyers; merchandising tie-ins with fine stores such as I. Magnin in Los Angeles, Bonwit Teller in New York, Garfinckel's in Washington, Burdine's in Florida; and the Wool Bureau-Holiday magazine fashion show last October in New York for resortwear buyers. This show was so effective that the Wool Bureau was invited to give a repeat performance for the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in early January of this year. This showing was attended by 1000 top department store merchandisers from all over the United States.

Mr. Schmitt said the case history on lightweight resort apparel was typical of the way the Wool Bureau works with manufacturers and retailers to develop wool apparel sales in all categories.



Wool prints and wool laces get the admiration of wool growers at the women's fashion presentation. At right, wearing print wool worsted dress is Miss Toni Robin, the Bureau's director of women's wear promotion.

"Explorer" Rises and Takes Market Part Way Up

February 3, 1958

THE wool market apparently decided to go up with the "Explorer," as one wool handler puts it—not quite so high probably—but upward anyway.

The Boston wool market closed the year on a very quiet tone, but by the end of January the same market source (USDA's Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market) reported that trading of greasy domestic worsted wool showed some improvement in contrast to previous weeks. There were sales the last week of the month of approximately 13 cars, mostly of original bag territory wools, with topmakers the principal buyers.

Cables from Australia, the middle of the week of January 27, showed prices advancing as much as three percent. Continental interests were the main buyers, supported by Japan and local mills. In South Africa the markets were firm and unchanged. New Zealand quotations for coarse crossbred fleeces declined due to large offerings; other wools remained unchanged.

This recent advance in prices at foreign auctions, particularly Australia, gives a brighter outlook than that shown in a statement by USDA's "Demand and Price Situation" of January 1958—so quickly can changes come in the wool market.

The Daily News Record of January 30 reports Australian wool sales the previous day as follows:

(Prices are on clean basis, landed in Boston with duty of 25½ cents a pound paid.)

Type	Sydney	Adelaide
55	\$1.64	
62	1.57	\$1.55
63	1.53	1.50
78	1.54	1.51
64	1.47	1.46
80	1.46	1.43
423-2	1.46	1.44
424-3	1.36	
425-4	1.28	

Type 55 is 64/70s warp; 62, 64s warp and half warp; 63, 60/64s warp and half warp; 78, 64s good to average length; 64, 60s warp and half warp; 80, 60s good to average length; 432-2, 58/60s crossbred combing fleeces; 424-3, 56/58s crossbred combing

fleeces; 425-4, 50/56s crossbred combing fleeces.

Activity in domestic producing areas has been slight and largely confined to the Imperial Valley, California, and Texas.

Early in January 130,000 pounds of Imperial Valley lamb's wool was sold at 46½ cents a pound. A year ago similar wool from that section brought 58

cents a pound. Other sales of lamb's wool in the Imperial Valley range from 38½ cents to 45 cents per pound.

According to reports some 750,000 pounds of Texas wool has been sold recently. Sales included 12 months', 8 months', and fall wools with prices ranging from 42 to 57 cents a grease pound. The largest sale covered 200,000 pounds of 12 months' at 53 to 56 cents a grease pound. Fall wool has been selling around 42 cents a pound, and 8 months' from 53 to 57 cents.

The Commodity Credit Corporation sold 419,000 pounds of wool on January 29, 1958 under the competitive bid program. These wools were rejected from selections made for the Turkish trade. The prices compared favorably with the last sale reported by the CCC in December.

Wool Demand and Price Situation

From January 1958 Release of USDA's Demand and Price Situation

AT mid-January, prices of most wools in foreign markets were about the same as a month earlier. But they were from 15 to 40 cents per pound, clean basis, lower than a year earlier and from 35 to 50 cents lower than the peak levels of last May.

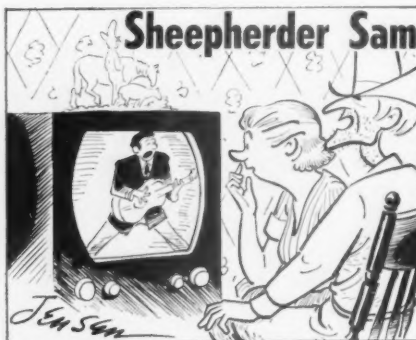
The monthly average of prices received by domestic growers for shorn wool has declined each month since last June, when it was at the peak of an advance which had extended over a year and a half. The December average, 46.4 cents per pound, grease basis, was 10 cents lower than that for June.

December was the first month of the 1957-58 domestic marketing season for which the average was below a year earlier. During the first 9 months of the season, the monthly average ranged from 14 cents above to 1.2 cents below a year earlier.

During January-November domestic woolen and worsted mills used apparel wool at an average weekly rate about 17 percent below a year earlier. The November rate was down 31 percent from November 1956. Use of other fibers in worsted combing and woolen spinning of yarn other than carpet during January-November was down only 2 percent, with use of manmade fiber up 16 percent and use of reused and reprocessed wool and other fiber down 9 percent.

The rate of mill use of carpet wool during the first 11 months of last year was down 9 percent from the like period in 1956. The November rate was 12 percent below a year earlier. Use of other fiber in the spinning of carpet and rug yarn by woolen mills during January-November was down 1 percent, with use of manmade fiber down 4 percent and use of reused and reprocessed wool and other fiber up 5 percent.

Imports of dutiable wool for consumption during January-October were about 24 percent lower than in 1956. Imports of duty-free wool were down about 15 percent.



"If I heard a noise like that in the corral, I'd be worried. A sheep can't tell you where it hurts."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 6.)

that such a study would cost considerably more money than was available.

It had also been suggested, Mr. Noh said, that part of the lamb funds be spent in speeding up an experiment now being conducted at the University of California in Davis on lamb palatability in relation to grades, age, etc. Those in charge of the experiments, he said, had informed the committee that due to the nature of the project, it would be impossible to hurry it up, even with additional funds.

In view of these facts, Mr. Noh said his committee had decided it would be better to hold the special NWGA lamb promotion fund with the National Meat Board until a project developed that would fit the money on hand.

Mr. Noh also told the Executive Committee that the Board of Directors of the American Sheep Producers Council was to act at their annual meeting in March on a proposal that the Council employ a firm to make the "effectiveness" study and to try and clear with the Department of Agriculture the legality of the use of funds for that purpose.

President Don Clyde and Immediate Past President J. H. Breckenridge were again selected as the two delegates to the American Sheep Producers Council from the NWGA. President Clyde is the NWGA director on the ASPC.

The President was requested to appoint a committee to review the functions of the Resolutions Review Committee for presentation to the Executive Committee in June. Appointments to this committee as well as to the Special Lamb Committee to study and work for the solution of lamb marketing problems, which convention action recommended and the Executive Committee authorized, are under consideration by President Clyde.

The same Legislative Committee that functioned during the past year was asked by Mr. Clyde to serve for another year. Members are Honorary President W. H. Steiwer of Oregon, Vice Presidents Penrose Metcalfe of Texas and Harold Josendal of Wyoming, and President Andrew D. Little of the Idaho Wool Growers Association. President Clyde is chairman and Executive Secretary Marsh an ex officio member. This committee met both before and after the convention to plan for representation in Washington while S. 2861, the bill for the renewal of the Wool Act, is moving through Congress.

A budget of \$65,000 to be met by State associations for NWGA work during the current year was approved by the Executive Committee.

State associations named their mem-

bers and alternates on the NWGA Executive Committee for the current years as follows: (State, member, alternate)

Arizona—M. P. Espil, Robert W. Lockett

California—Dominic Eyherabide, Raymond Anchordoguy

Colorado—L. Elton Gent, Chester Price

Idaho—Andrew D. Little, Wilbur F. Wilson

Montana—Dan Fulton, Everett E. Shuey

Nevada—Stanley Ellison, Fred Fulstone, Jr.

Oregon—Guy L. Arbogast, J. P. Steiwer, W. H. Steiwer

South Dakota—R. A. Smiley, John H. Widdoss

Utah—J. R. Broadbent, Welby Aagard

Washington—Wm. McGregor, Parm Dickson

Wyoming—Howard Flitner, J. B. Wilson

Texas—T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Lance Sears



DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1958

	CLEAN BASIS		GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON			
	PRICES	%	ARBITRARY	SHRINKAGE	PERCENTAGES (3)	%
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)						
Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.35—1.45	56	\$.59—	.64	59	\$.55— .59 64 .49— .52
Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.25—1.35	55	.56—	.61	60	.50— .54 65 .44— .47
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.05—1.15	56	.46—	.51	61	.41— .45 66 .36— .39
One-half Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.20—1.30	51	.59—	.64	54	.55— .60 57 .52— .56
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.15—1.20	52	.55—	.58	55	.52— .54 58 .48— .50
Three-eighths Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.10—1.20	48	.57—	.62	51	.54— .59 54 .51— .55
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.00—1.05	49	.51—	.54	52	.48— .50 55 .45— .47
One-quarter Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.15	46	.57—	.62	48	.55— .60 50 .53— .58
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	47	.50—	.53	49	.49— .51 51 .47— .49
*Low-quarter Blood:	.90— .95	41	.53—	.56	43	.51— .54 45 .50— .52
*Common & Braid.....	.85— .90	40	.51—	.54	42	.49— .52 44 .48— .50

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.25—1.35	57	.54—	.58	59	.51— .55 61 .49— .53
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.15—1.25	59	.47—	.51	61	.45— .49 63 .42— .46

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.40— 1.50	54	.64—	.69	58	.59— .63 62 .53— .57
Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.35—1.45	55	.61—	.65	59	.55— .59 63 .50— .54
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.25—1.35	57	.54—	.58	61	.49— .53 65 .44— .47
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.25—1.35	55	.56—	.61	58	.53— .57 61 .49— .53
*Fall (% and over).....	1.10—1.20	56	.49—	.53	59	.45— .49 62 .42— .46

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON & SONS, ALDEN K.
Manti, Utah
BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
CURTIS, FRANK B.
Wolf, Wyoming
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOWEY, VERN
Center, Colorado
KAISER, A. C. (AL)
Center, Colorado
LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MARQUISS, DON & R. B.
Gillette, Wyoming
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
Monte Vista, Colorado
SPENCER, CHARLES F.
Big Piney, Wyoming
THOMAS, PETE
Malad, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado

DEBOUILLET

PRICE, FOSTER S.
P. O. Box 747
Sterling City, Texas

HAMPSHIRE

BROADMEAD FARMS
Amity, Oregon

ELKINGTON BROS.

Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY
Hampshires
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho
TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
LINFORD, A. R.
Raymond, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.
Ephraim, Utah
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
JENSEN & SON, HAROLD
Ephraim, Utah
KELSTROM RANCH
Freda, North Dakota
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET
Farm, Inc.
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah
OLSEN, CLIFFORD
Ephraim, Utah

PFISTER & SONS, THOS.

Node, Wyoming
THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana

ROMELDALES

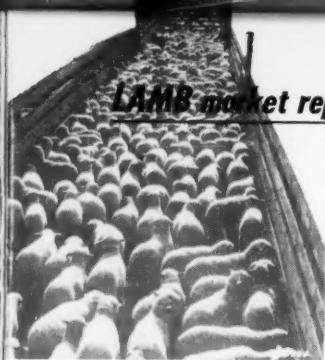
SPENCER, A. T.
Rte. 1, Box 12
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
COGHILL, LOUIS W.
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
HINTON, T. R.
Keller, Texas
JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MOON, MYRTHE N.
Springville, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROOK, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
STEADMAN, L. R.
R. D. 1, Sandy, Utah
VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
JOHNSON & SON, WARREN
Spearfish, South Dakota
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.
Helena, Montana



Slaughter Lamb Price Level Reaches New Five-Year High

January 31, 1958

JANUARY slaughter lamb prices strengthened steadily to reach new seasonal highs and to record the highest January price level in five years. Advancing prices were supported by a steady to \$2 higher wholesale dressed lamb trade and by reduced receipts.

A slight price decline was registered in late January slaughter lamb transactions, while some feeder lamb prices moved to new five-year highs during late trading.

Lending strength to the market is the fact that frozen lamb and mutton stocks are presently less than half what they were a year ago. Over 11.5 million pounds of frozen lamb and mutton was on hand in the United States in December of 1956. December of 1957 only registered 5.2 million pounds of similar meats.

Choice and prime slaughter lambs sold in a January price range of from \$23 to \$25.75, though few were offered. More abundant sales of good and choice slaughter lambs were priced from \$20 to \$25.50. Most of the latter offerings sold near \$23 and \$24.

Choice and prime dressed New York lamb carcasses opened January in a \$48 to \$55 price range but jumped to closing month quotations of \$51 to \$56. Good and choice dressed New York lamb carcasses opened January trading in a \$47 to \$54 range, moved to a \$50 to \$56 bracket, then closed slightly weaker at \$49 to \$56.

Slaughter ewes reached new price levels for the selling season. Good and choice slaughter ewe offerings were limited but sold all the way from \$6.50 to \$12 in January. Most of these ewes sold from \$8.50 to \$10.50. Cull and utility slaughter ewes ranged from \$3.50 to \$9, with most transactions culminating near \$6.50 to \$8.50.

Good and choice feeder lamb prices remained very strong during the month. January prices ranged from \$20 to \$24.25, with the top being paid at Omaha and at Denver where it was the highest price paid for such offerings since 1952.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

CALIFORNIA

Nearly 50 loads of good to mostly choice old crop slaughter lambs in the

Imperial Valley sold mainly for current delivery in January at \$24, these scaling 120 pounds and down and having number one pelts and less.

Two loads of good and choice slaughter ewes sold in the same area with number one pelts at \$12. Two loads of choice 110-pound fall shorn to full wool replacement ewe lambs sold at \$28 per head in January in the same area.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

In southern Utah, one band of mixed fat and feeder woolled lambs sold at \$23, estimated to be around 25 percent in slaughter flesh, remainder feeders.

About 2,500 choice woolled slaughter lambs sold for up to March 1 delivery at \$24, and 5,000 mostly good slaughter lamb offerings sold at \$23 to \$23.25 in southern Utah.

COLORADO

Considerable numbers of good to mostly choice fed woolled lambs sold in northern Colorado during January at from \$23.50 to \$24.75, the high price being paid late in the month. These offerings scaled from 90 to 114 pounds.

In mid-January, nearly a dozen loads of good and choice woolled lambs brought \$23.25 to \$24 in the San Luis Valley of Colorado, delivered to a nearby packing plant.

A string of 1,100 head of aged bred ewes brought \$19.50 per head in Colorado during January.

TEXAS

In south central and southwest

Texas, around 3,000 to 5,000 good and choice slaughter lambs, both woolled and shorn with number one pelts, were contracted during January for May delivery.

About the same number of similar lambs were contracted for March delivery at \$22 to \$23, with a 2 to 3 percent shrink. Some were also contracted for May delivery at \$20 to \$21, after shearing, and expecting to have number three and possibly number two pelts.

MONTANA

Sales of around 11,000 whitefaced Montana ewe lambs were reported in January at \$26 per hundredweight, including commissions, but not confirmed as to actual price. These are for late March and early April delivery to California and Idaho.

Some 1,500 head of mixed fat and feeder lambs estimated at 90 pounds sold from the Sidney area for late January delivery at \$23. In the White Sulphur Springs area, approximately 5,500 head of mixed lambs sold for fall delivery at \$20.65 straight, either overnight stand or 4 percent shrink.

WYOMING

In the Big Horn Basin area of northern Wyoming, approximately 9,000 head of lambs out of whitefaced ewes and Suffolk bucks were contracted for \$19.50. These are to be trucked off mountains and weighed with no shrink, delivery to begin latter part of August with estimates of lamb in slaughter flesh 40 to 45 percent, depending on choice fed lambs sold from the Worland future moisture conditions.

Approximately 4,000 head of mostly area in January at \$22.50 to mostly \$22.75. These were mostly woolled, but some had fall shorn pelts.

One thousand head of 94-pound woolled feeder lambs sold in northern Wyoming off roughage feed for immediate delivery in mid-January at \$23.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1957	1956
Total U. S. Inspected	13,234,000	14,227,000
Slaughter, Twelve Month Period	Jan. 25, 1958	Jan. 26, 1957
Week Ended	220,596	274,242
Slaughter at Major Centers		
Chicago Average Lamb Prices: (wooled)		
Choice and Prime	\$24.85	\$21.12
Good and Choice	24.00	20.00
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds	\$53.00	\$41.90
Choice, 45-55 pounds	51.00	40. 80
Good, All Weights	49.75	38.60

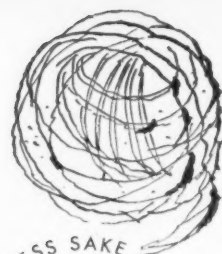
Federally Inspected Slaughter—December

	1957	1956
Cattle	1,473,000	1,686,000
Calves	569,000	605,000
Hogs	5,523,000	5,698,000
Sheep and Lambs	978,000	1,062,000

February, 1958



EAT LAMB • WEAR WOOL • FOR HEALTH, BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Press Correspondent

R. 3, Box 56, Silverton, Oregon



Your Auxiliary President Reports

ADDRESS OF MRS. RUDIE MICK,
PRESIDENT,
Women's Auxiliary, National Wool
Growers Association
Delivered January 21, 1958
Phoenix, Arizona

THE opportunity of making an annual accounting of the activities of our Women's Auxiliary to the members of the National Wool Growers Association gives us a feeling of importance and usefulness in this joint enterprise. We have explicit faith in our men and the sheep industry they promote and want them to know how very much we appreciate this courtesy. It is often questioned, "Why do you report the progress we make in the promotion of lamb and wool to the wool growers who are already sold on the products?" This has merit, but the more we repeat the wonders of our wares (lamb and wool), the more recognition they will demand.

It is difficult to estimate the true value of President Don Clyde and Executive Secretary Ed Marsh. Through the year I have counseled with them pertaining to Auxiliary maneuvers and found it easy to carry out plans beneficial to both organizations. We are fortunate to have such leaders in the association.

This passage from the Bible, "What good is it to have faith unless that faith is put to work," exemplifies the sincere

attitude of the members of the Women's Auxiliary during these 29 years of active service. These women are working to develop standard uses of the two products, lamb and wool, by educational procedures. We have the advantage of a solid, workable foundation laid for us by our farsighted, intelligent predecessors for which we are very grateful.

The Women's Auxiliary comprises 12 State Auxiliaries and seven non-Auxiliary States, all of which participate in the wool promotion by sponsoring the Make It Yourself With Wool contest, the Miss Wool of Texas, Homemaker's Sewing contests, State Fair wool booths, public floats, Kiddies in Wool, and many selling ideas of knitwear. On a hot summer day in July New Yorkers viewed beautiful models parading in the Wool Swim Suit which is here to stay. This promotion is the work of Woolknit Associates.

There are repeated requests from States for permission to sponsor the Make It Yourself With Wool contest. The National Auxiliary suggests to these States that they set up a well-regulated Auxiliary with a set of approved rules covering the sewing contest. I have helped the States requesting my services to get started on their plans for the contest. While I was in Iowa an Auxiliary was organized; the primary goal was the contest for the State. Minnesota is sending to

the National finals their winning contestants for the first time. Wisconsin conducted a good wool sewing contest, their first, this year. They have made plans to be taken into the fold of the National Auxiliary. We are welcoming these States into our group and hope they will enjoy the work as much as the original ten States do. These States who first launched the contest have an investment in the integrity of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest. It is encouraging to know that the number of contestants has been increased in every participating State this year. This contest is reaching into the Indian schools where it is highly promoted.

Much of the progress made in the sewing contest is attributed to the financial assistance made possible by the American Sheep Producers Council the past two years. If our women can be of any help to retain this program, please feel free to call upon us. No longer do the women have to institute ideas for making money to run the contest, but can devote their time to promoting the contest as well as other wool promotion. I have appreciated the personal assistance of Mr. Winder and Mr. Jones from the ASPC executive offices. It wouldn't be easy to carry on the work of this organization without the help of interested friends.

I want to acknowledge the unlimited cooperation given by the Departments of Extension and Home Economics; the State clothing specialists; prize donors; judges on District, State and National levels; contest directors; and the hundreds of lay men and women, mostly parents, in the interest of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest, pronounced the most **fabulous** and **outstanding** sewing contest in the Nation. This project has done more to stimulate the creative ability, education on the use of wool, and just good common knowledge in the young ladies of America than any training they could have had.

When you see something new and outstanding in WOOL, the Wool Bureau, Inc., has been on the job. The first week in April I was invited to

MRS. MICK SENDS THANKS TO ALL WHO HELPED

This is to express appreciation to all the nice officers, the State Auxiliary presidents and all delegates in convention at Phoenix for their loyal support and cooperation. Without you it would be impossible to have a successful convention.

—Mrs. Rudie Mick

visit the Wool Bureau in New York by their President Max Schmitt and Director of Contest Mary North. It was a thorough education for me to see the activities carried on in the three floors of offices on the promotion of wool, by efficient, skilled employees who really love their work. The pictures carried by your NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine told the story I found in each department. Your dollar is not going to waste in the Wool Bureau. "Perhaps you have heard that scientists have discovered a way to make wool from cow's milk. The only trouble is that it makes the cows feel 'Sheepish'."

"She can't buy the LAMB that isn't there." How often have we all heard these remarks, much to our dismay? Steadily and surely these complaints are diminishing. The lamb promotion campaign directed and carried on through the National Chairman, Mrs. Delbert Chipman is bearing results, "Eat Lamb!" This proverb describes the confidence she has in this promotion—"Plant the seed,—see the blossom,—pick the fruit; that is progress."

There is a lamb chairman in each State of the wool growing empire, carrying out projects on: Lamb barbecues; lamb cooking schools; films on cutting and preparing dishes of lamb; distributing recipes; demanding the meat counters to carry lamb; and many other means of advertising. The National School Hot Lunch program is making plans to serve a lamb dish at least once a week in the schools having hot lunch at noon. What a boon that would be to educate the children to the deliciousness of lamb at their early age. The hospitals are cooperating with our program because lamb is certainly on the dietitians list as the only meat for proper nutrition.

The National President of the Restaurant Association stated that 75 million meals were served daily in this country and that 80 percent of the choicest cuts of meat were consumed in the high-class eating places. Our aim is to put lamb in the major part of that percent.

A National Auxiliary promotion in the process of completion is a restaurant Table Mat and Napkin featuring lamb in eye appealing art on the mat. You will see and be able to take home one of the ten best recipes using lamb released by the Restaurant Association.

Washington State still holds number one place for selling Lamburger at the State Fair. Other States have been featuring this dish—try it in your home, soon.

The American Sheep Producers Council sponsors cooking schools using only lamb for the meat. Recently over one thousand 4-H girls took this training in Oregon. Just think of the future

for these young cooks to be instructed in the cooking of lamb, now. We also think the slogan, "Lamb Is On The Go" is very forceful.

I have written an account for the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine of my visits at the State conventions and style revues in Colorado, Wyoming, Missouri, Iowa, California, Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana. If it is possible I will attend the events in the remainder of the States in the ensuing year. To describe the time element the way it exists, I was in Los Angeles November 14th through 16th and was present at Minneapolis for their show on the 18th of November. These are heavy schedules but my great faith in the Supreme Power carries me through. I definitely know that the Lord rides beside me during every journey I take.

After traveling these 15,000 miles since last April in behalf of the lamb and wool promotion I have a firm conviction about the sheep business that I would like to express to you. In spite of the fact that there will always be differences of opinion among peoples, there is in this one field a common interest which through united effort can achieve mutual good for all concerned. If all of the agencies, from the producer through the retailer, in the interest of the sheep industry, would plunge their efforts, time, ideas, and money into the same wool sack for the promotion and expansion of lamb and wool, what a wholesome campaign we would conduct. I realize that the topography varies from place to place and does have an influence on the people, but I can assure you the one thing typical of every region is the YOUTH. They want to learn because of their creative

desire. The Make It Yourself With Wool will train the girls about the use of wool, the lamb promotion will teach them the uses of lamb, and the 4-H and the FFA will be on hand to train the boys in the sheep industry if all of us adults will join forces to make this possible. Our youth is the future of America, so help to make them strong. Sir Edmund Hillary may have time to relax at the South Pole, but no one has time to relax if you are promoting YOUTH.

In behalf of the Women's Auxiliary, as their president, I wish to extend our appreciation and thanks to the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce for making the nice things happen for our convention. They have been most cooperative as have been the people of the city.

I have some special remarks for the Juniors, the young housewives, who are the potential power of our Auxiliaries. You are not only delightful to look at and be with but also to work with in this program. It is gratifying to see so many of you taking active parts in every State Auxiliary.

"Not as we take—but as we give,
Not as we pray—but as we live."

This bit of verse is dedicated to my National officers, to the State Auxiliaries and State directors of the contest for their cooperation and loyalty to me this year. It is a better Auxiliary because of each one of you.

What would we do without Irene Young, editor of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine? She is patient and understanding with us, for which we say, thank you.

Hearty good wishes to each of you and many blessings be yours as you enjoy this gift of another New Year.

Miss Wool Emanates Convention Charm

Three attractive Texas ladies (right) were photographed at the recent NWGA convention. From left to right, they are, Mrs. T. A. Kincaid, Jr., wool promotion chairman for the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers; Mrs. Adolf Steiler, president of the Texas Auxiliary; and Miss Peggy Seay, the present Miss Wool.

Miss Seay appeared at the convention fashion show modeling a portion of the all-wool wardrobe she received upon being crowned Miss Wool.

The convention adopted a resolution to put the Miss Wool contest on a national level. Girls from all States will now be eligible to be Miss Wool.

NWGA Photo



A High School Girl and a Homemaker

National Make It Yourself—With Wool Winners Named at Phoenix

A 16-year-old high school girl and a 20-year-old homemaker and bookkeeper won the Grand Prizes in the finals of the eleventh annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" home-sewing contest. They were named from a field of 36 finalists after modeling their own fashions in the National Fashion Review, which climaxed the year-long event at the National Wool Growers Convention in Phoenix, Arizona, January 21, 1958.

The new national sewing champions are Joy Ladawn Trout, 16, of Tolleson, Arizona, in the contest's junior division, and Joyce Johnson, 20, of Salt Lake City in the senior division.

The young women will receive two-week, all-expense-paid trips to Europe, via Pan American World Airways, and will enjoy a stay in New York and extensive tours of London, Paris and Rome as guests of the Wool Bureau and Pendleton Woolen Mills.

The winners of the 12 national awards announced at the Westward Ho Hotel came from 10 states and range in age from 16 to 22. The finalists, chosen through eliminations in their home contests, represent the finest young home-sewing talent in the West and Midwest. Their national prizes include scholarships, travel, U. S. savings bonds, and other valuable awards.

The State sewing champions' appearance in the National Fashion Review was a highlight of the 93rd annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association.

Miss Trout won the coveted European trip with her entry of a brown suit consisting of a Forstmann all-wool flannel skirt and tweed jacket. The jacket, a mixture of orange, chamoise color and browns, is hip length and features a shawl collar. She wears her ensemble with brown leather shoes and bag, chamoise colored gloves and blouse, and orange straw hat with wide satin bow.

Mrs. Johnson, an attractive golden blonde and bride of a college student in Salt Lake City, works as bookkeeper for the First Security Bank of Utah.

She took the top prize in the senior division of the contest with an ensemble of a beige scoop necked princess sheath dress of Sag-No-Mor wool jersey and brown Forstmann all-wool zibeline clutch coat with shawl collar. She completes her ensemble with the use of short gloves, fine silk scarf, and zibeline finish hat, all matched to the beige color of the dress. Her shoes match the color of her coat.

Several thousand girls between the ages of 13 and 22 entered the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest from 18 western and midwestern States this year.

Other national award winners are: First Prize, junior division, Yvonne Shaffer, 16, Arickaree, Colorado—an automatic console sewing machine by Singer Sewing Machine Co. First Prize, senior division, Nancy Ann Knopp, 22, Studio City, California—\$300 scholarship by Forstmann Woolen Co.

Second Prize, junior division, Judith Ann Maughan, 16, Preston, Idaho—\$300 scholarship by Pendleton Woolen Mills.

Second Prize, senior division, Rosemary Hammer, 18, Boise, Idaho—an automatic console sewing machine by Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Third Prize, junior division, Jeanne Annette Zalac, 17, Virginia City, Nevada—\$100 U. S. savings bond from "Sag-No-Mor" Jersey by Wyner.

Third Prize, senior division, Shirley Reed, 20, Cheyenne, Wyoming—\$100 U. S. savings bond by S. Stroock & Co., Inc.

Fourth Prize, junior division: Roberta Peklay, 16, Vancouver, Washington—\$100 U. S. savings bond by Standard Felt Co.

Fourth Prize, senior division, Rosalyn M. Dunklau, 18, Arlington, Nebraska—\$100 U. S. savings bond by Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Ogden, Utah.

A special award, the \$500 John B. Clark scholarship was presented to Kay Pfeiffer, 19, of Kenton, Ohio by Coats and Clark, Inc. for the most fashionable garment in the national finals. This was a princess style party dress of light pink wool flannel. Another special award, a \$500 scholarship for outstanding home sewing skill and academic standing in high school was presented by the Colorado Woman's College to JoAnn Wilson, 17, of Hudson, Iowa.

The 24 other national finalists received dress lengths of all-wool fabric from Strathmore Mills.

The 36 finalists traveled to Phoenix as guests of the F. W. Woolworth Co. Their five-day stay there included special dinners and lunches, selected entertainment, and sightseeing tours of Arizona and parts of Mexico.

ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE YOU'LL SEE —

Upper left:

Arizona winners are shown with Mrs. John M. Cooper of Phoenix, State contest director. Winners are Joy Ladawn Trout (center), 16, of Tolleson, national grand champion in the junior division, and Sue Schilleman, 21, of Phoenix.

Upper center:

Idaho's contest winners are Judith Ann Maughan (left), 16, of Preston, and Rosemary Hammer, 18, of Boise.

Upper right:

California winners are Elizabeth Jill Hilfiker (center), 17, of Eureka, and Nancy Ann Knopp, 22, of Studio City. State Contest Director Mrs. M. J. Overacker, Jr., Los Angeles, is shown at left.

Middle left:

Nebraska's contest winners are Jean L. Thurber (center), 17, of Burwell, and Rosalyn M. Dunklau, 18, of Arlington. Mrs. Vance Pumphrey of Mitchell is State contest director.

Middle center:

Montana State winners are Betty Colarchik (left) of Raynesford, and Janice Cole of Great Falls.

Middle right:

Minnesota's sewing contest winners and directors are (from left to right) Mercedes Eich, 18, of St. Cloud, senior; Judith Ann Berglund, 15, of Scandia, junior; and Miss Ethel Gustafson of Wadena and Mrs. Mildred Harrington of Minneapolis, co-directors.

Bottom left:

Colorado entrants in the national finals were Yvonne Shaffer (2nd from right), 16, of Arickaree, and Shirley Bostron, 21, of Denver. At left are Mrs. Marshall Hughes, Redvale, president of the Colorado Auxiliary, and Mrs. Raymond D. Farmer of Durango, director of the State contest.

Bottom center:

Iowa's 1957 sewing champions are JoAnn Wilson (left), 17, of Hudson, and Joan Sedgley, 18, of Storm Lake. At right is Miss Dorothy Smith of Cantril, State contest director.

Bottom right:

Missourians who came to Phoenix as State contest winners are Marian Scott (center), 19, of Carthage, and Sue Berkley, 16, of Hallsville. At left is Mrs. V. B. Vandiver of Leonard, director of the State contest.



Make It Yourself With Wool Sewing Contest Winners



Utah Women Elect Mrs. Swan New President

WOMEN from all over the State were in attendance at the 28th annual convention of the Women's Auxiliary of the Utah Wool Growers when they met at the Hotel Utah, January 7 and 8.

Theme for the convention was "The New Look—Slim and Smart with Lamb and Wool."

Preceding the first session, the evening of January 6 at 7:30 p.m., the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest was held in the Lafayette Ballroom with 95 contestants modeling their entries. Two pretty blondes, one a Salt Lake City housewife, the other a Holden, Millard County, high school sophomore, were senior and junior winners. They are Mrs. Gary K. Johnson and 15-year-old Jerri Johnson. Both were sent to Phoenix, Arizona, to represent Utah in the national contest, and Mrs. Johnson won the top senior prize, a trip to Europe next summer.

To Carolyn Lamb of Morgan went a special prize for her trim western riding attire, the only entry of this sort. Other winners in the senior division were: Darla Kai Blake, St. George, second; Sherri Hoell, Salt Lake City, third; Mrs. Faye Petersen, Centerfield, fourth; Susan Calder, fifth and Sally Swain, Vernal, sixth. Other winners in the junior division were: DeAnn Robbins, Bountiful, second; Ann Winegar, Bountiful, third; Karen Willardson,

Gunnison, fourth; Lyne Crockett, Logan, fifth, and Sharlene Loyd, Crescent, sixth.

Mrs. Thornley Swan, contest chairman for the past two years, and her committee, did an outstanding job handling the contest and the events that lasted all day Monday for contestants.

A breakfast Tuesday morning at 8 a.m., honoring past State auxiliary presidents was held in the Jade Room. Mrs. Delbert Ray Chipman, Jr., president of American Fork chapter, and Mrs. Paul Stewart, president of the Provo chapter, were in charge. Mrs. Chipman acted as toastmistress and introduced another challenge to the auxiliary—"Cook It Yourself—With Lamb." Small nut cups resembling cooking kettles were at each place carrying out the theme.

At the joint morning session with the men's association we heard our president, Mrs. Parson U. Webster, give her annual report. The auxiliary business meeting was in the afternoon, at which time the various officers and presidents of the various chapters gave their reports. Following the reports, election of officers was held with the following members elected to serve the coming year: Mrs. Thornley K. Swan, Kaysville, president; Mrs. Allan M. Adams, Laketown, first vice president; Mrs. Steve Stringham, Vernal, second vice president; Mrs. Ray J. Clark, Salt Lake City, recording secretary; Mrs. Jay Broadbent, Salt Lake City, treasurer.

The highlight of Wednesday's sessions was the annual luncheon on the Starlite Garden of the Hotel Utah. Following the convention theme, the tables were artfully decorated with stylized trees bedecked with fresh flowers in pastel shades. At the side of each flower tree was a 10½" teenage doll dressed in hand-made woolen outfits, ranging from coats, lounge wear, sports togs, to formal dresses. Again the "Wear Wool" motif was carried out in the program which consisted of musical numbers and a fashion show featuring auxiliary members as models. Mrs. Emory Smith was commentator.

Only 39 Percent of Retail Stores Sold Lamb in '55

ACROSS the Nation lamb was sold in only 39 percent of retail stores handling fresh red meats, in 1955, according to a marketing research report issued January 21, 1958, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Department acquired an overall picture of the availability of lamb in retail food stores on an annual and seasonal basis. The survey was made in the fall of 1955. The findings provide means for comparing such elements as the retailing of lamb by regions, by size of city, and by kind, size, and management of stores.

The Northeast is the region in which stores selling fresh red meats were most likely to carry lamb. There 73 percent of the stores had it available; in the West the percentage was 54, in the North Central region 33, and in the South only 17.

Retail stores in large cities were much more likely to have lamb than stores in less densely populated areas. In the 21 largest cities, 66 percent of meat-selling stores sold lamb, in cities of medium size 44 percent, and in small towns and rural areas the percent was less than 20.

Lamb was more likely to be stocked in chain stores than in independent stores, the availability being 90 and 35 percent respectively. Large stores were more likely to carry it than small ones. Most stores that sold lamb had it for sale every day of the week (Sundays excluded) and for sale the year round.

More than half of the stores selling lamb reported that the cuts most difficult to sell were breast, flank, and neck. In order to sell these cuts, some stores further processed them into such forms as stew meats and patties.

• A copy of this report, "Lamb Availability and Merchandising in Retail Stores"—Marketing Research Report No. 207—may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

—USDA Release

ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE YOU'LL SEE —

Upper left:

Oregon sewing champions are Suzanne Lozier, 18, of Enterprise, and Lana Gulzow, 17, of La Grande.

Upper center:

South Dakota's sewing champions had good moral support from Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh (left), Belle Fourche, president of the South Dakota Auxiliary; Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, president of the National Auxiliary; and Mrs. G. M. Erickson (right), of Belle Fourche, State contest director. The winners are Marilyn Ruth Revell (center), 18, of Brookings, and Darlys Karlen, 17, of Columbia.

Upper right:

Nevada's 1957 Make It Yourself With Wool sewing winners are Jeanne Annette Zalac, 17, of Virginia City, and Phyllis L. McKenzie, 22, of Elko.

Middle left:

Wyoming sewing contest winners and officials are (l. to r.) Mrs. Charles Stratton of Rawlins, State contest director; Mrs. R. I. Port of Sundance, State Auxiliary president; Shirley Reed, 20, of Cheyenne, senior winner; and Gayle G. Rolston, 17, of Big Horn, junior winner.

Middle center:

New Mexico's contest delegation includes winners Jacqueline McNeil, 18, of Lake Arthur, senior; Ruth Laumbach, 17, of Springer, junior; Mrs. Earl Powell of Roswell, State contest director; and

Mrs. C. F. McWilliam, Carlsbad, New Mexico Auxiliary president.

Middle right:

Washington's sewing champions model their award-winning fashions. They are Roberta Peklay, 16, of Vancouver, second from right, and Joyce Nylund, 21, of Oakville. At left are Mrs. E. H. Suksdorf, Goldendale, State Auxiliary president, and Mrs. J. W. Mearns of Yakima, director of the State contest.

Bottom left:

Utah officials admire their State winners. The Utahns are (l. to r.) Mrs. Thornley Swan, Kaysville, State contest director; Mrs. Parson U. Webster, Cedar City, State Auxiliary president; Jerri Johnson, Holden, junior winner; and Mrs. Joyce Johnson of Salt Lake City, national grand champion in the senior division.

Bottom center:

Ohio's Kay Pfeiffer (center) was awarded a \$500 scholarship for the most fashionable garment in the national finals. She is 19 and from Kenton. Ohio's junior winner is Judy Cramer, 17, of Lima. At right is Mrs. Harold Judy of Germantown, one of the co-directors of the State contest.

Bottom right:

North Dakota winners are Heather McCrea (right), 16, of Valley City, junior, and Clara Feickert, 21, of Denhoff (center). At left is Mrs. C. H. Walker of Mandan, State contest director.

Around the Range Country



AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY GIVES OUR READERS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT ANYTHING PERTAINING TO THE INDUSTRY OR ABOUT LIFE IN GENERAL. IN OFFERING THIS SPACE FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT, THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY STATEMENT MADE. THE STATEMENTS ABOUT THE WEATHER AND RANGE CONDITIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27, 1958.

PASTURES

A few areas in California where ranges were threatened by a moisture shortage were greatly aided by recent rains. More than the usual amount of pasturage is still available in parts of the Pacific Northwest. Feedlots are muddy in much of this area, but livestock are making good gains on abundant supplies of feed. Continued mild weather has permitted much grazing on open ranges in the West, particularly east of the Continental Divide. Livestock are wintering well on a minimum of supplemental feeding, although some increased feeding was necessary in a few snow-covered areas. Ranges are generally in good condition in Texas, but soft ground in eastern areas is restricting grazing. Grasses in the southern part of the State are greening up with sufficient moisture to assure good grass crops, and livestock on good wheat pastures in northwestern areas are making satisfactory gains.

IDAHO

Rupert, Minidoka County
January 10, 1958

Operating costs were a little higher in 1957 than in 1956.

Winter range conditions are good. We've had fair weather with no snow. Some supplemental feeding has been done, and sheep flocks are in very good condition.

Loose alfalfa hay has brought \$10 per ton; baled hay, \$12 per ton. We have also fed some oats and cubes.

Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here at from \$26 to \$28 per head.

We always have some sheep disease problem here.

The herder situation is fair.

Coyotes are more numerous this year.

—E. E. Olsen

Shoshone, Lincoln County
January 11, 1958

Coyotes are still a menace. There are more coyotes now than before.

We have had good weather here in the last few weeks.

The herder situation is poor. Costs of operation in 1957 were higher than in 1956.

We feed pellets as a winter concentrate. We aren't feeding any lambs this winter. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$12 a ton.

Sheep are in good condition in this section.

My breeding flock is about the same as last year.

—Ben Oneida

MONTANA

Absarokee, Stillwater County
January 11, 1958

I think 1957 was a more profitable year than 1956. Sheep flocks in this section are in very good condition, and our breeding flock is larger than last year. We hope profits continue to rise, as it will be very helpful for sheepmen.

Forage is good, although there is grasshopper damage in some places.

The weather is very good for this time of year.

Alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 to \$18 a ton. I feed a 20 percent molasses cake made by Montana Flour Mills Co. My ewe lambs are fed oats. We have done supplemental feeding and are feeding replacement ewe lambs.

Prices paid for crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes are from \$27 to \$30.

Some of my sheep have blindness or pink eye.

Predator control is also something we must continually look after. Coyotes are more numerous this year.

The herder situation is fair.

—Bernard B. Arnold

Albion, Carter County
January 15, 1958

We are wintering ewe lambs. Our breeding flock is larger this year than last, and sheep in this area are in very good condition. The winter range is also in good shape.

Loose hay sells for \$12 a ton. Baled alfalfa hay is selling for \$15 a ton. So far, we have done very little supplemental feeding. We feed corn and 20

percent cake pellets as winter concentrates.

We have no herder problem, as our pastures are all fenced in.

Operating costs are getting a little higher each year.

—Frank Arbuckle

NEVADA

Carson City, Ormsby County
January 10, 1958

Forage on the winter range is fair. There is plenty of dry grass and good brush on the range. It has been dry here, with above normal temperatures. We've had just enough snow to get by on.

Baled hay sells here at from \$20 to \$25 per ton. We don't feed a concentrate, unless it is a very severe winter. Sheep flocks are in good condition.

Breeding flocks are about the same size as a year ago.

Fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes both sold in the fall at \$25 per head.

We have a very good trapper in this area, and coyotes are decreasing.

Costs of operating go up every year.

The herder situation is none too good.

—Borda Land & Livestock Co.

NEW MEXICO

Aztec, San Juan County
January 20, 1958

There is more feed on the winter range than we have had in years. It has been an open, warm winter. Sheep flocks are in good condition.

We have done no supplemental feeding yet this winter, but later on we may use some cottonseed cake. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 per ton, while baled alfalfa is bringing \$25 per ton.

There are more coyotes here now than there were five years ago.

Operating costs for 1957 were about

the same as in 1956, though taxes were up and costs of some supplies increased.

—Edwin H. Kaime

Dulce, Rio Arriba County
January 16, 1958

The winter range is in better condition than it has been for several years. It has been warmer than usual the past few weeks. Sheep are in good condition for this time of year.

Our breeding flock is about the same size as last year.

Our main cost here is for herders. Wages have stayed about the same. We seem to have enough Navajo herders. No concentrates are being fed to our sheep as we range on the desert.

Coyotes have been poisoned by Government trappers and haven't been a problem.

—Jicarilla Indian Agency

OREGON

Fossil, Wheeler County
January 15, 1958

In our section, sheep flocks are in good condition. We have no sheep disease problems.

Our breeding flock is larger than last year. We are not feeding any lambs this winter.

Operating costs were less in 1957 than in 1956.

Weather conditions have been mild the last few weeks, and forage is good on the winter range.

We have no trouble with the herder situation, but we still have the problem of ridding the area of coyotes. They are more numerous this year than last year.

Our sheep are fed cubes as concentrated feeds during the winter. We have done some supplemental feeding. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 a ton, while baled alfalfa hay brings \$20 a ton.

J. R. Wood

Heppner, Morrow County
January 12, 1958

We fed a few lambs earlier this winter, but they are gone now. As yet we have done no supplemental feeding. Later on, we'll feed 16 percent protein cubes.

Operating costs in 1957 were forced up by higher wages. Adverse weather conditions in the early part of 1957 also helped bring the year's costs higher than in 1956.

It has been slightly foggy here lately, but on the whole, weather has been moderate, and sheep flocks are in good

shape. Winter range forage is also in top condition.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$18 to \$20 in the shed and near \$17 per ton outside.

Our breeding flock is a little larger than it was a year ago.

We are hard pressed for good herders.

—Dick Wilkinson

Paisley, Lake County
January 18, 1958

Cost of operation in this area has been about 10 percent higher in 1957 than in 1956. Herders are very difficult to find.

We have had extremely mild weather in this area, with considerable moisture in rain and wet snow. Forage is excellent—perhaps the best I have ever seen.

The price of baled alfalfa hay is \$12 to \$15 a ton. We usually feed 18 percent range cubes and whole oats as concentrates. I am feeding about 250 head of lambs this winter.

Coyotes are more numerous this year than last.

—John V. Withers

Roseburg, Douglas County
January 16, 1958

We have been having a very mild winter with some fog and considerable rain. Forage is above average.

The price of loose alfalfa hay is \$20 to \$25 a ton; for baled alfalfa hay—\$30 a ton. Grains and hay are a little bit cheaper than last year. We feed concentrated barley, cottonseed and alfalfa cubes. (These cubes are something new.) As yet, we have done no supplemental feeding. We are feeding a few lambs this winter.

Sheep are in above average condition due to the mild winter. Our problem concerning sheep diseases is fluke or stomach worms.

Everything here is run in pastures; therefore, we use no herders.

Taxes are about the same. The general picture is about the same. Wool brought a higher price and sheep and lambs are up about 30 percent.

—W. E. Wilshire

SOUTH DAKOTA

Marcus, Meade County
January 14, 1958

It has been very warm and dry here. Forage is the best in years.

No alfalfa hay is being purchased this year. The past season was one of the best years for hay we have had. I have been feeding a half pound corn

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and 1/10 pound of 44 percent soy bean pellets.

Most sheep flocks in our section are in the best shape they have been in for a long time.

Fine woolled yearling ewes sold up to \$30, and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes sold up to \$28 in sales this year.

This area is nearly all fenced in which eliminates the herder problem.

I wish to compliment you on the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine. It is the best livestock publication I have ever read.

—Victor Ellefson

Prairie City, Perkins County
January 15, 1958

The costs of operation in 1957 were slightly higher than those of 1956.

There has been no contracting or sales of 1958 wool.

Forage is good, and we have had warm weather and no snow. Sheep flocks are in very good condition here, and we have had no sheep disease problems.

Most sheep are pastured around here, but it is impossible to get lambing help. For that reason, I have sold all of my ewes and am wintering ewe lambs. The herder situation is very poor this year.

Sellers of baled alfalfa hay are asking \$15 a ton, yet none has been sold. We feed 40 percent Lincoc sheep cubes as a winter concentrate.

The price paid for fine woolled yearling ewes is \$25 to \$30 per head and for crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes \$24 to \$27 per head, however there have been no recent sales.

—Leland Edwards

TEXAS

Rocksprings, Edwards County
January 17, 1958

Sheep are in excellent condition in this area. Our breeding flock is smaller than last year. We have no sheep disease problems.

Forage is good on the winter range. The weather here is cold enough to slow up weeds but not severe.

We are only feeding supplements lightly. The price of baled alfalfa hay is \$42.50 a ton. Forty-one percent cottonseed cake and threshed oats is what we use as concentrated feeds. More lambs are being fed this winter.

There has been no contracting or sales of 1958 wool and very little 1957 wool has been sold. We have not had any recent sales of yearling ewes.

Our herders are Mexican Braceros.

We had some coyotes this year—the first in many years.

Everything you buy is higher, while everything you sell is cheaper. The only place we profited in during 1957 was the breaking of the drought and the slackening off in feed purchases.

—F. J. Wittenburg & Son

UTAH

Gunnison, Sanpete County
December 14, 1957

We have been having warm weather the past few weeks with no wind. Brush continues to show growth. Storms last spring and summer were spotty but early fall storms put feed in good condition.

Sheep are doing very well in this section. Fifteen percent more ewe lambs were carried over this fall than last year. Four percent more old ewes were kept this fall. Our breeding season is from December 9 to February 12.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$16.50 a ton. Last year it cost \$25 a ton. We have fed no supplements this winter. We are feeding some lambs.

I think that the lamb and wool promotion program is helping us out, and think we should encourage such programs.

Coyotes have shown some increase on the spring range the past few years. I believe there are not enough baits out to catch them.

The herder situation is fair.

—Jack G. Madsen

Parowan, Iron County
January 10, 1958

Most sheep here look good. It has been sunny and dry, and winter range forage is good. We've done no supplemental feeding as yet. Later on we'll feed a pellet made with barley, cottonseed and bone meal.

Alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton loose and \$18 to \$20 per ton in the bale.

Breeding flock numbers are a little larger than a year ago. Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$22.

It's hard to get herders.

Operating costs were a little higher in 1957 than in 1956.

—William Marsden

Price, Carbon County
January 11, 1958

Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here at \$30 per head.

There are fewer coyotes in this area this year.

Winter range conditions are good. It has been dry and fair, and sheep flocks look good. We've done no supplemental feeding as yet, but later on we'll feed



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Modern farmers are using a device that's *always* been successful in planting seeds for the future—U. S. Savings Bonds. And now the new higher interest rate of $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ makes big plans come true faster and better than ever.

No wonder so many people are buying U. S. Savings Bonds regularly. Because, in addition to their

extra-fast growth, they're as safe as the U. S. Treasury itself. And they're indestructible! They'll be replaced if lost, burned or stolen.

If you'd like to accumulate all your interest until the bonds mature, speak to your banker about Series "E" Bonds. Or, for interest by check every six months, choose Series "H."

Whichever you choose, you'll be investing in your own and your country's future... making sure those big plans come true.

*For the big things in your life,
be ready with*

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council

corn. Baled alfalfa is selling from \$16 to \$20 per ton.

The herder situation is fair.

Operating costs posted another increase in 1957 from 1956.

—Bill Marsing

WASHINGTON

Yakima, Yakima County

January 20, 1958

Forage on the winter range is very good. We had early rains that started the grass growing. We've had 45 to 50 degree daytime temperatures the past few weeks, with occasional showers. It has barely been freezing at nights. Most sheep flocks seem to be in very good condition.

Our breeding flock is about the same size as a year ago. As yet, we haven't fed them any supplemental feed. Later on we'll feed 15 percent protein cubes. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton.

Coyotes are more numerous this year, although we have had no trouble with them.

Our cost of operation in 1957 was less than in 1956. Feed was considerably cheaper.

—Albert Ribail

WYOMING

Kaycee, Johnson County

January 15, 1958

It is hard to find herders in our section.

Weather has been good here during the past few weeks.

Sheep are in fair condition. Our breeding flock is larger than last year.

Loose alfalfa hay sells for \$15 a ton. During December we fed some feed supplements.

There are too many coyotes here. The problem needs to be cleared up as fast as possible.

—Church Firnekas

THIS MONTH'S QUIZ

"What in your opinion were the most progressive or valuable actions taken at your State wool growers' convention?"

ACTIONS taken to try and hold our forest and BLM lands for grazing instead of so much grazing land being taken over for the Armed Services' Atomic Research, in my opinion were the most valuable actions taken up in

our convention. This affects the sheepmen generally all over the State.

—Jicarilla Indian Agency
Dulce, New Mexico

PROBABLY, one of the most valuable actions taken at our meeting was to try to devise some means of inspecting the movement of sheep by truck, as many growers in Western South Dakota have taken quite heavy losses by theft.

—Victor Ellefson
Marcus, South Dakota

OUR meeting was very good. Several excellent resolutions were adopted, but in my opinion, the action taken regarding wool was the most important.

—W. E. Wilshire
Roseburg, Oregon

Advertisers in this issue are:

COMMERCIAL	
Branding Fluids	36
Camp Wagons	49
Dogs	5
Equipment and Supplies	49
California Stockmen's Supply Co.—Elastrator	49
California Stockmen's Supply Co.—Lamcoats	39
California Stockmen's Supply Co.—Shepherd's Crook	39
Cuckoo Clock	50
Pendleton Woolen Mills	49
Feeds	3
Miscellaneous	4
Remedies	4
American Cyanamid Company	2nd Cover
Cutter Laboratories	3rd Cover
O. M. Franklin Serum Company	3
Wool	4
Fred Whitaker Company	4
SHEEP	
Columbias	5
Columbia Sheep Breeders Assn. of America	5
Hampshires	50
American Hampshire Sheep Association	50
Miscellaneous	40
Breeders' Directory	40
Sales	4th Cover
National Ram Sale	4th Cover
Suffolks	49
American Suffolk Sheep Society	49

1957 Incentive Payments Total Over \$51 Million, Down from 1956

TOTAL payments to producers under the National Wool Act of 1954 were reduced in 1957 to \$51,572,228. This compared with 1956 incentive payments totaling \$57,615,180.

Reason for the decreased payments was a higher average wool price received by growers.

Promotion fund deductions dropped to \$3,052,070 for the year ending October 31, 1957. In 1956, deductions for promotion amounted to \$3,093,030.

Figures for the Western States can be seen in the accompanying chart.

WOOL PAYMENTS THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1957 FOR THE 1956 MARKETING YEAR

State	Amount of Payments			Promotion Fund Deductions	Paid Producers
	Shorn Wool	Unshorn Lambs	Total		
Texas	8,214,422	628,789	8,843,211	459,544	8,347,667
South Dakota.....	2,057,069	433,440	2,490,509	142,417	2,348,092
Montana	2,634,165	509,286	3,143,451	178,555	2,964,896
Idaho	2,174,444	675,738	2,850,182	168,933	2,681,249
Wyoming	3,659,486	572,393	4,231,879	259,819	3,972,060
Colorado	2,263,050	634,532	2,897,582	175,718	2,721,864
New Mexico.....	1,884,147	223,260	2,107,407	129,624	1,977,783
Arizona	465,977	86,938	552,915	34,786	518,129
Utah	2,093,449	425,105	2,518,554	155,498	2,363,056
Nevada	493,662	143,249	636,911	36,854	600,057
Washington*	445,295	103,369	548,664	32,507	516,157
Oregon	1,231,053	241,740	1,472,793	84,075	1,388,718
California	3,462,082	474,636	3,936,718	211,464	3,725,254
West	31,078,301	5,152,475	36,230,776	2,069,794	34,124,982
United States.....	43,694,846	7,877,382	51,572,228	3,052,070	48,520,158

*Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: Reports from ASC Offices.

Livestock and Dairy Division, CSS, 1/2/58

The National Wool Grower

NEW LAMBS' ONLY PROTECTION against overeating disease...



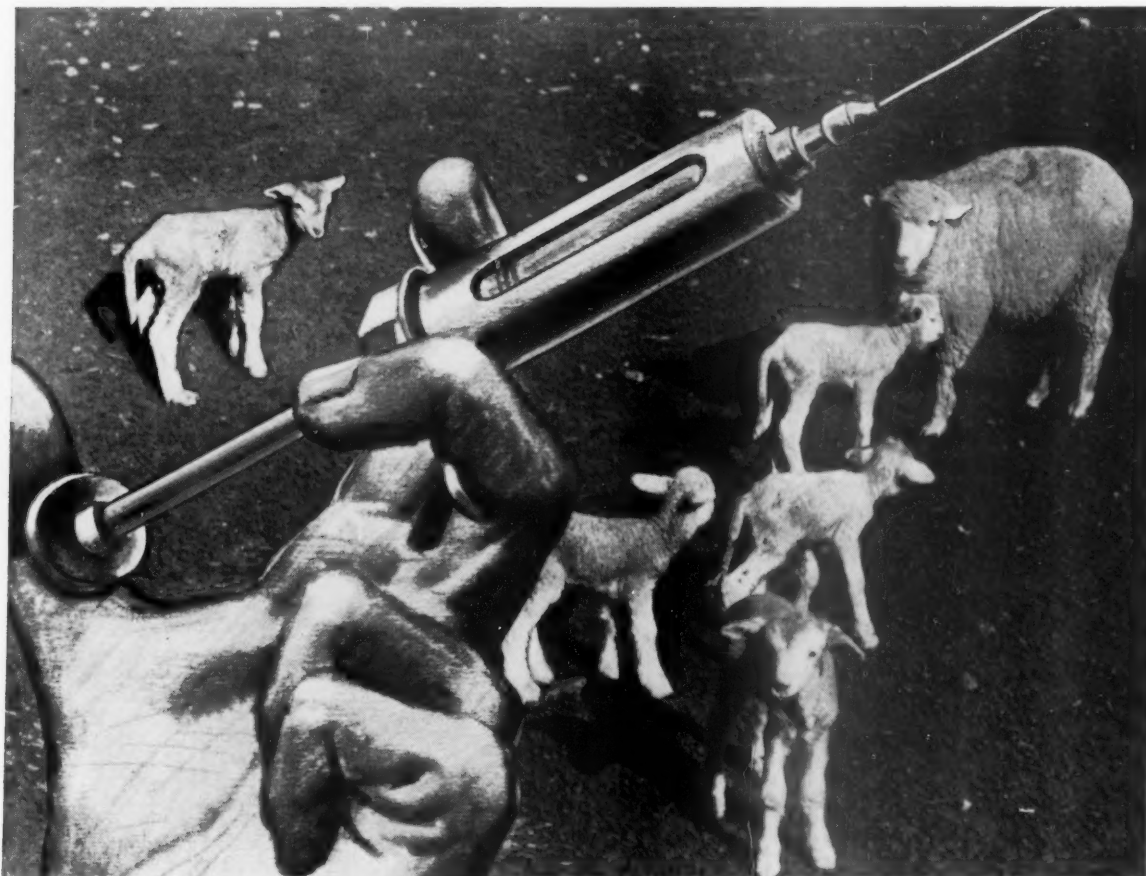
That's right, the new lambs' protection against overeating disease comes from antibodies in the colostrum of the mother ewe's first, rich milk. You'll be protecting your future lamb crop best if you vaccinate pregnant ewes two to four weeks before lambing with Fringol. Vaccination will produce an antibody level in the first milk, thereby raising the resistance of your lambs to overeating disease...protecting them until they can produce their own antibodies through vaccination.

Fringol, a Type "D" perfringens bacterin, is fortified with Alhydrox to induce a better, more prolonged immunity.

Inject longer, stronger protection

FRINGOL®

the Alhydrox® fortified vaccine



CHECK YOUR CUTTER CATALOG
for more information on
overeating disease — or write,
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California, Dept. 105 B



Only healthy lambs bring healthy profits.
Protect your investment with Cutter top quality...

Bluetongue Vaccine-Blucine®
Anthrax Vaccine-Thraxol®
Soremouth Vaccine
Black Disease Bacterin

CUTTER LABORATORIES • BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA



In many sections of the
Western Range Country

Lambing is about to begin

What kind of a lamb crop will you have? Will you have a good lambing percentage? Will your lambs be big and strong — able to survive under most all conditions? Certainly, many factors help determine the answers to these questions: the weather, condition of your ewes at lambing, lambing facilities and help, etc. You can control some of these factors. Others are entirely out of your hands.

There is one vitally important part of your lamb production program which you have COMPLETE control of: The selection of quality sires. When you breed your ewes to the best type of buck you can purchase, you are on the right track toward obtaining a high percentage lamb crop . . . the type of quality lambs that will bring you profits. The place to obtain consistently fine rams? Why, of course, at . . .

the nation's leading sale of quality rams

The National Ram Sale

August 20-21, 1958

Coliseum — Ogden, Utah



Sale under management of National Wool Growers Ass'n. • 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City